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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 16, 2004 (20040716/UP).

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	0.33

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:08:17 ON 21 JUL 2004
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 JUL 2004 HIGHEST RN 713489-00-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 JUL 2004 HIGHEST RN 713489-00-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s imidalcloprid
L1 0 IMIDALCLOPRID

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	5.27	5.60

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:11 ON 21 JUL 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Jul 2004 VOL 141 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Jul 2004 (20040720/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> s imidacloprid
L2        1376 IMIDACLOPRID

=> s l2 and termites
          2129 TERMITES
L3          22 L2 AND TERMITES

=> s l2 and wood
        145525 WOOD
L4          25 L2 AND WOOD

=> s l3 and l4
L5           6 L3 AND L4

=> d l5 1-6 ibib hitstr abs

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:695680  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:228094
TITLE:                    Termiticidal baits for eliminating termite colonies
INVENTOR(S):              Brode, Philip Frederick, III; Garrett, Garry Steven;
                          Laughlin, Leo Timothy; Matthews, Randall Stryker;
                          Barker, Dale Edwin; Kinne, Daniel James; Miller,
                          Christopher Miles; Probst, Timothy Robert; McKibben,
                          Gary Eugene
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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     WO 2002069704      A2   20020912       WO 2002-US6200   20020301
     WO 2002069704      A3   20021114
     WO 2002069704      C1   20031231
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
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     US 2002172658      A1   20021121       US 2001-799184   20010305
     US 6716421         B2   20040406
     US 2003017187      A1   20030123       US 2002-172855   20020617
     US 2003124166      A1   20030703       US 2002-173527   20020617
     US 2003124164      A1   20030703       US 2002-268356   20021010
     WO 2003105580      A1   20031224       WO 2003-US17713  20030605
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WO 2003106395 A1 20031224 WO 2003-US17714 20030605
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GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
WO 2004032625 A2 20040422 WO 2003-US32092 20031007
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GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
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TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
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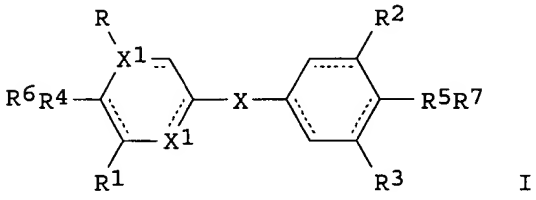
NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-799184 A 20010305
US 2002-172855 A 20020617
US 2002-173527 A 20020617
US 2002-268356 A 20021010
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:228094
GI



I

AB This invention relates to devices, kits, and methods for eliminating termite colonies. The kits, devices, and methods employ a termiticidal bait matrix contain (a) a termiticide (I, X = nil, a hydrocarbon group, O or NR8,R9 where R8 and R9 are H or a hydrocarbon group; X1 = CH, a carbon atom or a heteroatom; R,R1,R2,R3 = H or OH and if R4 and R5 are O and R6 and R7 are H then R,R1,R2 and R3 may be C1-6; R4 and R5 are H, O or N; R9 and R10 are nil, C1-6, and amides) selected such that the termiticide causes death to about 50 to about 100% of **termites** within about 24 to about 84 days after the **termites** begin to ingest the termiticide or the bait matrix comprising the termiticide, (b) a cellulose containing material, and (c) water. The termiticidal bait matrix can be used in a bait station installed in the ground. The kits are suitable to be

used by consumers in their homes.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:547214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:105178
TITLE: Termiticides containing 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide salts and **wood** and polymers containing the termiticides
INVENTOR(S): Nishimoto, Koichi; Sato, Toshio; Suga, Mamoru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Fine Chemicals Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002205906	A2	20020723	JP 2001-337124	20010926

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-381082 A 20001108
AB The termiticides, which are effective on **termites**, bark beetles, etc., and environmentally safe, contain (a) ≥1 selected from Cu, Zn, and Na salts of 2-pyridine-1-oxide and optionally (b) ≥1 selected from pyrethroids, nicotinoids, organophosphorus compds., isocyanuric acid compds., carbamates, acetamiprid, and inorg. boric acid compds. **Wood** and polymers containing the termiticides are also claimed. A **wood** block was coated with DMSO solution containing Cu pyrithione and **imidacloprid** and dried at room temperature for ≥20 days. The **wood** block.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:720924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:340463
TITLE: Chemical prevention of colony foundation by Cryptotermes brevis (Isoptera: Kalotermitidae) in attic modules
AUTHOR(S): Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.; Busey, Philip; Edwards, Jeffrey K.; Krecek, Jan; Maharajh, Boudanath; Su, Nan-Yao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(4), 915-919
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT) dust, DOT aqueous solution, **imidacloprid** dust, and amorphous silica gel dust with synergized 1% pyrethrins were applied on **wood** surfaces to simulated attic modules. Modules (30 by 30 cm) with and without fiberglass insulation were exposed to dispersal flights of Cryptotermes brevis (Walker) in May and June of 1998 and 1999. Six months after flights, modules were disassembled and inspected for nuptial chamber location and contents. During both years, air and water control treatments contained 22.2 ± 9.94 (mean ± SD) nuptial chambers, 7.5 ± 5.7 live imagos, and 2.0 ± 1.4 chambers with brood. This survivorship indicated that the attic modules performed well as a colonizing platform for C. brevis. C. brevis dealates preferred constructing nuptial chambers in the crevices at the bases or tops of the modules instead of internal crevices. Modules treated in 1998 and 1999 with DOT or silica dusts contained no live

termites, whereas zero of five modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1998 and two of 20 modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1999 contained single live incipient colonies. In 1998, 15% DOT solution, applied as a postconstruction treatment, yielded significantly fewer chambers and live **termites** than controls, but was not as effective as dusts in preventing successful colonization. In 1999, the DOT solution, applied as a construction-phase treatment, was equally as effective in preventing colonization as the dust treatments during that year. Results indicate that dust formulations of DOT, silica gel, and **imidacloprid** can be used to prevent drywood termite colonization in existing building voids and attics. Where the entire **wood** framing is exposed to treatment, such as during building construction, aqueous DOT solution can be equally effective as dusts in preventing colonization by C. brevis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:467897 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:85609
TITLE: Termiticidal baits comprising nonhygroscopic agents in hygroscopic containers
INVENTOR(S): Minakawa, Fumiyasu; Uchida, Yuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yuko Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000189031	A2	20000711	JP 1998-369335	19981225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-369335 19981225

AB A nonhygroscopic agent for controlling **termites** (e.g. diflubenzuron) is housed in a container which is made of an edible hygroscopic material (cellulosic cloth, polyvinyl alc. film). Thus, sulfluramid 0.001 and pine oil 1% (attractant) were dissolved in polyethylene glycol, and the solution was made to soaked into **wood** flour at a 25/100 weight ratio. The agent was heat sealed in an envelope (15 + 7 cm) made of nonwoven fabric of cellulose fibers with 1% by weight added pine oil to obtain a bait with satisfactory attractiveness to Reticulitermes.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:125767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:178773
TITLE: Composition for the control of **wood** -destroying insects, especially **termites**
INVENTOR(S): Anderson, John-phillip-evans; Keuken, Oliver
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 896791	A2	19990217	EP 1998-114187	19980729
EP 896791	A3	20000112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19734665	A1	19990218	DE 1997-19734665	19970811
TW 505500	B	20021011	TW 1998-87112592	19980731
US 6264968	B1	20010724	US 1998-128818	19980804
ZA 9807118	A	19990209	ZA 1998-7118	19980807
JP 11124302	A2	19990511	JP 1998-234861	19980807
AU 9879895	A1	19990218	AU 1998-79895	19980811
AU 768390	B2	20031211		
BR 9803138	A	19991221	BR 1998-3138	19980811

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19734665 A 19970811

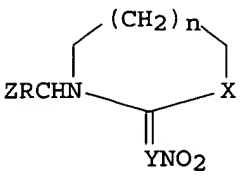
AB The title compns. (no examples) comprise an insecticide, preferably **imidacloprid**, incorporated into an organic natural and/or synthetic carrier. Optional ingredients are insect attractants and microbicides.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:54353 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:54353
TITLE: Imidozolidine derivatives and related compounds as industrial insecticides and **wood** preservatives
INVENTOR(S): Tsuboi, Shinichi; Sone, Shinzaburo; Obinata, Toru; Exner, Otto; Schwamborn, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nihon Bayer Agrochem K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 511541	A1	19921104	EP 1992-106384	19920414
EP 511541	B1	19960904		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05032505	A2	19930209	JP 1991-350751	19911212
JP 3162450	B2	20010425		
JP 2001031511	A2	20010206	JP 2000-233512	19911212
AU 9213908	A1	19921029	AU 1992-13908	19920330
AU 645672	B2	19940120		
AT 142077	E	19960915	AT 1992-106384	19920414
ES 2090400	T3	19961016	ES 1992-106384	19920414
BR 9201534	A	19921201	BR 1992-1534	19920427
US 6323224	B1	20011127	US 1995-543351	19951016
US 2001051643	A1	20011213	US 2001-886197	20010621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-125172 A 19910427
JP 1991-350751 A 19911212
US 1992-872279 B1 19920422
US 1995-543351 A3 19951016

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:54353
GI



I

AB The imidazolidine derivs. and related compds. I (X = NH, S; Y = CH, N; Z = 2-chloro-5-pyridyl, 2-chloro-5-thiazolyl; R = H, Me; n = 0, 1) are industrial insecticides and **wood** preservatives. **Wood** impregnated with 0.32 ppm **imidacloprid** was lethal to **termites** (Coptotermes formosanus) for ≥3 wk.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:06:53 ON 21 JUL 2004)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:07:06 ON 21 JUL 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:08:17 ON 21 JUL 2004
L1            0 S IMIDALCLOPRID

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:11 ON 21 JUL 2004
L2         1376 S IMIDACLOPRID
L3           22 S L2 AND TERMITES
L4           25 S L2 AND WOOD
L5            6 S L3 AND L4

=> d l3 1-22 ibib hitstr abs

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 22  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:892507  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:360411
TITLE:                    Naphthalenic compounds as termite bait toxicants
INVENTOR(S):              Rojas, Maria Guadalupe; Morales-Ramos, Juan A.; Green,
                          Frederick, III
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       The United States of America, as Represented by the
                          Secretary of Agriculture, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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     WO 2003092375      A2   20031113       WO 2003-US13457  20030430
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             HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
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US 6691453 B1 20040217 US 2002-135224 20020430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-135224 A 20020430

AB A matrix suitable to be used as baits and attractants for **termites** comprises cellulose, naphthalenic compds., water, and potentially other termite-preferred nutrients. Methods of monitoring the presence of **termites** using such matrixes and methods of controlling **termites** using such matrixes to deliver termite toxicants (e.g., streptomycin sulfate or **imidacloprid**) are also provided. Thus, N-hydroxynaphthalimide sodium salt (I) was incorporated into a bait matrix containing lecithin, ergosterol, EtOH, yeast hydrolyzate, and cellulose. I at 500 ppm was sufficient to induce mortality of Formosan subterranean termite (Coptotermes formosanus) within .apprx.2 mo without any repellency to **termites.**

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:690211 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:334278

TITLE: Evaluation of chemical control measures for **termites** in maize

AUTHOR(S): Riekert, H. F.; Van den Berg, J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: ARC-Grain Crops Institute, Potchefstroom, 2520, S. Afr.

SOURCE: South African Journal of Plant and Soil (2003), 20(1), 1-5
CODEN: SAJSEV; ISSN: 0257-1862

PUBLISHER: Forum Press International

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Field trails were conducted from the 1994/95 to 2000/2001 growing seasons to evaluate various insecticides for preventative and corrective control of the fungus-growing **termites**, Microtermes sp., Odontotermes sp. and Allodontermes sp. in maize. The incidence of lodged maize plants was used as criteria for insecticide efficacy. Carbofuran GR, **imidacloprid** WS, chlorpyrifos GR and fipronil GR were evaluated as preventative treatments. Corrective treatments in the form of spray applications of the systemic insecticides carbosulfan EC, benfuracarb EC and **imidacloprid** SL were also evaluated. Treatments were applied to the basal 25 cm of maize stems and to the soil surface surrounding plants. **Imidacloprid** spray applications generally provided good control of **termites.** The optimum plant growth stage for **imidacloprid** application was during the pre-flowering stage, 6 to 10 wk after plant emergence. Pre-flowering applications were usually more effective in limiting damage than post-flowering applications. The granular insecticide, fipronil, showed promise for termite control. Chlorpyrifos granules, applied as a side dressing four weeks after plant emergence, significantly reduced lodging. Two novel control methods (fishmeal and diesel fuel) on the soil surface resulted in suppression of termite damage and subsequent reduction in lodging of plants. In the majority of trials total yields (lodged and upright plants) did not differ over insecticide treatments. However, the proportion of the total yield that had to be hand-harvested from lodged plants ranged from 0 to 41%, and was significantly higher in ineffective treatments. This resulted in increased production costs and uneconomic maize production

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:177184 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:333176
TITLE: Effect of **imidacloprid** tree treatments on the occurrence of formosan subterranean **termites**, Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae), in independent monitors
AUTHOR(S): Osbrink, Weste L. A.; Lax, Alan R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Southern Regional Research Center, USDA-ARS, New Orleans, LA, 70124, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2003), 96(1), 117-125
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Periodic sampling of 87 independent monitors, initially active with the Formosan subterranean termite, Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki, was conducted. Monitors, located in eight sectors adjacent to seven buildings, were various distances (1-46 m) from 57 trees treated with 0.1% **imidacloprid** foam. **Termites** collected from six of the eight sectors showed latent mortality attributed to **imidacloprid** intoxication at all monitor-tree distances. Approx. 6 mo after treatment, termite populations had recovered in these sectors. Another sector showed termite population suppression for ≈15 mo, followed by recovery. **Imidacloprid** tree treatments did not control C. formosanus populations in independent monitors adjacent to the treatments.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:54728 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:333162
TITLE: Comparative evaluation of chemical and botanical insecticides against **termites**
AUTHOR(S): Singh, S. K.; Singh, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur, 208024, India
SOURCE: Entomon (2002), 27(2), 153-160
CODEN: ENTOD5; ISSN: 0377-9335
PUBLISHER: Association for Advancement of Entomology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Insecticides viz., **Imidacloprid** 17.8 SL, chlorpyriphos 20 EC, lindane 20 EC, endosulfan 35 EC, cypermethrin 10 EC and phorate 10G and neem manure were tested against **termites** in pots. **Imidacloprid** 0.012% was effective up to 3 mo but at 0.008 and 0.004% were effective up to 2 mo only. Chlorpyriphos at 0.04% was effective up to 2 mo but at 0.02 and 0.03% were effective up to one month only. Lindane at 0.03 and 0.04% and endosulfan at 0.08% were effective up to one month. All the above insecticides gave above 50% corrected mortality. Lindane 0.02%, endosulfan 0.07%, neem manure 50 g per pot, phorate 0.1 g a.i. per pot and cypermethrin 0.0025% were found least effective. Among botanical insecticides, Nimbicidine and Nemactin were effective up to two months while Rakshak, Multineem, Neemgourd and Vanguard were effective for short time up to one month. Field trial was conducted in mango orchards of Upeda, Ghaziabad and Rohenda, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh, India. **Imidacloprid** 0.012%, chlorpyriphos 0.04% and lindane 0.04% were found most effective and gave 100% reduction in termite population up to five months. **Imidacloprid** 0.004%, chlorpyriphos 0.02%, lindane 0.02%, lindane 1.3% dust @ 100 g per tree and neem manure 500 g per tree were found less effective.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:14144 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:40461
TITLE: Manufacture of additive-containing prefoamed polymer particles
INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Tadanobu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Foam Plastic Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003001627	A2	20030108	JP 2001-193245	20010626

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-193245 20010626

AB The particles are manufactured by heating expandable polymer particles in a prefoaming apparatus under stirring and adding plastic additives to the prefoaming polymer particles. Thus, 600 g Styropor JF 200 (polystyrene expandable particle) was prefoamed, mixed with 0.1 part **imidacloprid** at expansion ratio 2, and further expanded to give prefoamed particles (expansion ratio 50), which were molded to give a plastic foam molding with compressive strength at 5% strain (JIS A 9511) 118 kPa, bending strength 273 kPa, d. 20.3 g/L, and reduced damage caused by **termites.**

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695680 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:228094
TITLE: Termiticidal baits for eliminating termite colonies
INVENTOR(S): Brode, Philip Frederick, III; Garrett, Garry Steven; Laughlin, Leo Timothy; Matthews, Randall Stryker; Barker, Dale Edwin; Kinne, Daniel James; Miller, Christopher Miles; Probst, Timothy Robert; McKibben, Gary Eugene
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069704	A2	20020912	WO 2002-US6200	20020301
WO 2002069704	A3	20021114		
WO 2002069704	C1	20031231		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2002172658 A1 20021121 US 2001-799184 20010305
US 6716421 B2 20040406
US 2003017187 A1 20030123 US 2002-172855 20020617
US 2003124166 A1 20030703 US 2002-173527 20020617
US 2003124164 A1 20030703 US 2002-268356 20021010
WO 2003105580 A1 20031224 WO 2003-US17713 20030605
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
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NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
WO 2003106395 A1 20031224 WO 2003-US17714 20030605
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
WO 2004032625 A2 20040422 WO 2003-US32092 20031007
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
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TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-799184 A 20010305
US 2002-172855 A 20020617
US 2002-173527 A 20020617
US 2002-268356 A 20021010
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:228094

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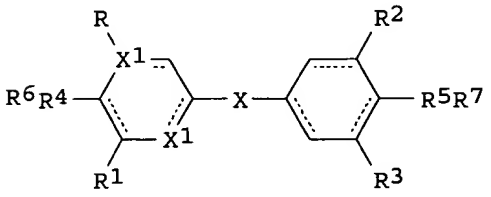


I

AB This invention relates to devices, kits, and methods for eliminating

termite colonies. The kits, devices, and methods employ a termiticidal bait matrix contain (a) a termiticide (I, X = nil, a hydrocarbon group, O or NR8,R9 where R8 and R9 are H or a hydrocarbon group; X1 = CH, a carbon atom or a heteroatom; R,R1,R2,R3 = H or OH and if R4 and R5 are O and R6 and R7 are H then R,R1,R2 and R3 may be C1-6; R4 and R5 are H, O or N; R9 and R10 are nil, C1-6, and amides) selected such that the termiticide causes death to about 50 to about 100% of **termites** within about 24 to about 84 days after the **termites** begin to ingest the termiticide or the bait matrix comprising the termiticide, (b) a cellulose containing material, and (c) water. The termiticidal bait matrix can be used in a bait station installed in the ground. The kits are suitable to be used by consumers in their homes.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:547214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:105178
TITLE: Termiticides containing 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide salts and wood and polymers containing the termiticides
INVENTOR(S): Nishimoto, Koichi; Sato, Toshio; Suga, Mamoru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Fine Chemicals Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002205906	A2	20020723	JP 2001-337124	20010926

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-381082 A 20001108
AB The termiticides, which are effective on **termites**, bark beetles, etc., and environmentally safe, contain (a) ≥1 selected from Cu, Zn, and Na salts of 2-pyridine-1-oxide and optionally (b) ≥1 selected from pyrethroids, nicotinoids, organophosphorus compds., isocyanuric acid compds., carbamates, acetamiprid, and inorg. boric acid compds. Wood and polymers containing the termiticides are also claimed. A wood block was coated with DMSO solution containing Cu pyrithione and **imidacloprid** and dried at room temperature for ≥20 days. The wood block.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:317186 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:365273
TITLE: Effect of insecticide treatments against **termites** on yield and quality of sugarcane
AUTHOR(S): Singh, Manager; Singh, N. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sugarcane Research Institute, Shahjahanpur, 242 001, India
SOURCE: Sugar Cane International (2002), (March/April), 27-29
CODEN: SCINFQ; ISSN: 1468-6031
PUBLISHER: Agra Europe (London) Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In a field experiment in 1995-97 at three sites in Uttar Pradesh sugarcane cv. Cos 767 setts were treated with several insecticides for the control of **termites**. Mean cane yields were highest with treatment with 0.20% solution **imidacloprid** 70 ws (77.8 t/ha), 2.5 kg ai/ha phorate 10 G (76.1 t), 2.5 kg ai/ha chlorpyrifos 15 G (73.9 t) and 1 kg ai/ha chlorpyrifos 20 EC (73.5 t) compared with the control yield of 54.4 t.

Cane juice sucrose content was highest with 0.20% solution **imidacloprid** 70 WS (17.53%) compared with the control of 14.96%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:720924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:340463
TITLE: Chemical prevention of colony foundation by Cryptotermes brevis (Isoptera: Kalotermitidae) in attic modules
AUTHOR(S): Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.; Busey, Philip; Edwards, Jeffrey K.; Krecek, Jan; Maharajh, Boudanath; Su, Nan-Yao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(4), 915-919
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT) dust, DOT aqueous solution, **imidacloprid** dust, and amorphous silica gel dust with synergized 1% pyrethrins were applied on wood surfaces to simulated attic modules. Modules (30 by 30 cm) with and without fiberglass insulation were exposed to dispersal flights of Cryptotermes brevis (Walker) in May and June of 1998 and 1999. Six months after flights, modules were disassembled and inspected for nuptial chamber location and contents. During both years, air and water control treatments contained 22.2 ± 9.94 (mean ± SD) nuptial chambers, 7.5 ± 5.7 live imagos, and 2.0 ± 1.4 chambers with brood. This survivorship indicated that the attic modules performed well as a colonizing platform for C. brevis. C. brevis dealates preferred constructing nuptial chambers in the crevices at the bases or tops of the modules instead of internal crevices. Modules treated in 1998 and 1999 with DOT or silica dusts contained no live **termites**, whereas zero of five modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1998 and two of 20 modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1999 contained single live incipient colonies. In 1998, 15% DOT solution, applied as a postconstruction treatment, yielded significantly fewer chambers and live **termites** than controls, but was not as effective as dusts in preventing successful colonization. In 1999, the DOT solution, applied as a construction-phase treatment, was equally as effective in preventing colonization as the dust treatments during that year. Results indicate that dust formulations of DOT, silica gel, and **imidacloprid** can be used to prevent drywood termite colonization in existing building voids and attics. Where the entire wood framing is exposed to treatment, such as during building construction, aqueous DOT solution can be equally effective as dusts in preventing colonization by C. brevis.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:336305 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:1645
TITLE: Effects of sublethal exposure to **imidacloprid** on subsequent behavior of subterranean termite Reticulitermes virginicus (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Thorne, Barbara L.; Breisch, Nancy L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(2), 492-498
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Expts. were conducted to determine whether subterranean **termites**, Reticulitermes virginicus (Banks), previously exposed to sublethal doses of **imidacloprid** (Premise), and allowed to recover for 1 wk, demonstrated behavioral aversion to a subsequent exposure. Worker **termites** experiencing a previous sublethal but debilitating exposure to **imidacloprid**-treated sand (either 10 or 100 ppm for 4 h) showed no apparent aversion to a second encounter with **imidacloprid**-treated sand under conditions of this experiment If these laboratory results hold in the field and **termites** traveling through a zone of soil treated with **imidacloprid** are impaired but subsequently recover, they will be just as likely as their naive nestmates to reenter the treated area if their travels take them through the nonrepellent application a second time. Thus, a sublethal exposure to **imidacloprid** can affect termite tunneling behavior. Many worker **termites** that received an initial 4-h exposure to 100 ppm **imidacloprid**-treated sand died, but those that survived tunneled significantly less than did their naive nestmates, as did some **termites** exposed to 10 ppm **imidacloprid.**

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:283714 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:276894

TITLE: Nonedible foraging matrix insert for subterranean termite control

INVENTOR(S): Koehler, Philip G.; Oi, Faith M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Florida, USA; United States of America, as Represented by the Secretary of Agriculture

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001026456	A1	20010419	WO 2000-US6591	20000314
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 758489	B2	20030320	AU 2000-37432	20000314
AU 2000037432	A5	20010423		
JP 2004500043	T2	20040108	JP 2001-529256	20000314

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-159266P P 19991013
WO 2000-US6591 W 20000314

AB A several step process starts with taking a tube with a removal cap at one end, such as a two to four inch PVC tube, and filling the inner chamber

with a food source such as rolled cardboard. The tube is then placed with its open end adjacent to a termite population, so that live **termites** can then enter the entrance/exit of the tube to reach the food source. Once **termites** are inside the tube, the cap is removed from the tube, and a nonedible foraging matrix, such as a disk of loose soil and or sand that is treated with a slow acting and nonrepellent toxicant, is placed between the food source in the chamber and the termite entrance/exit of the chamber. Slow-acting and non-repellent toxicants can be fipronil, chlorfenapyr, **imidacloprid**, and chlorpyrifos. The **termites** are then forced to pass through and disperse the slow-acting and non-repellent toxicant on soil particles or other nonedible foraging matrixes through their tunnels and living space in order to kill **termites**. **Termites** that contact tunnels and living space contaminated with the treated nonedible foraging matrix particles die over time.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:573349 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:248356
TITLE: Feeding inhibition and mortality in Reticulitermes flavipes (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae) after exposure to **imidacloprid**-treated soils
AUTHOR(S): Ramakrishnan, Rathna; Suiter, Daniel R.; Nakatsu, Cindy H.; Bennett, Gary W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Urban & Industrial Pest Management, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2000), 93(2), 422-428
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Feeding inhibition and mortality of Reticulitermes flavipes (Kollar) exposed to sand, sandy loam, loam, and silty clay loam soils treated with several concns. of **imidacloprid** were studied using bioassay techniques under laboratory conditions. Termite workers stopped feeding after exposure to treated soils. Differences in feeding reduction varied among the soil types. Based on the magnitude of the F-statistics, the effect of **imidacloprid** on the reduction of termite feeding was greatest in sand followed by sandy loam, loam, and silty clay loam soils. Soil properties such as organic matter content, silt and clay proportions, pH, and cation exchange capacity were suggested to affect the bioavailability of **imidacloprid**. Similar soil effects on mortality were observed in **termites** continuously exposed to treated soil for 21 days. In 3 of 4 soils tested, susceptibility to **imidacloprid** was not affected by the source of the **termites** tested.
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:467897 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:85609
TITLE: Termiticidal baits comprising nonhygroscopic agents in hygroscopic containers
INVENTOR(S): Minakawa, Fumiyasu; Uchida, Yuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yuko Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000189031	A2	20000711	JP 1998-369335	19981225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-369335 19981225

AB A nonhygroscopic agent for controlling **termites** (e.g. diflubenzuron) is housed in a container which is made of an edible hygroscopic material (cellulosic cloth, polyvinyl alc. film). Thus, sulfluramid 0.001 and pine oil 1% (attractant) were dissolved in polyethylene glycol, and the solution was made to soaked into wood flour at a 25/100 weight ratio. The agent was heat sealed in an envelope (15 + 7 cm) made of nonwoven fabric of cellulose fibers with 1% by weight added pine oil to obtain a bait with satisfactory attractiveness to Reticulitermes.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:52160 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:133596
TITLE: Degradation of bifenthrin, chlorpyrifos and **imidacloprid** in soil and bedding materials at termiticidal application rates
AUTHOR(S): Baskaran, Sundaram; Kookana, Rai S.; Naidu, Ravendra
CORPORATE SOURCE: CSIRO Land and Water, Glen Osmond, 5064, Australia
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1999), 55(12), 1222-1228
CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Organophosphorus, pyrethroid and chloronicotinyl insecticides have been used to control **termites** in building structures in recent years. The degradation behavior of three insecticides (bifenthrin, chlorpyrifos and **imidacloprid**) at termiticidal application rates was studied under standard laboratory conditions (25°C, 60% field moisture capacity and darkness) for 24 mo. The study was carried out on one soil and two bedding materials (sand-dolomite and quarry sand), which are commonly used under housing in Australia. Expts. were also conducted to examine the effect of soil moisture on the degradation of these insecticides. Insecticide residues in the samples collected at different days after application were measured by HPLC. The rate of degradation of bifenthrin and **imidacloprid** insecticides was adequately described by a first-order kinetic model (r2=0.93-0.97). However, chlorpyrifos degradation was biphasic, showing an initial faster degradation followed by a slower rate. Therefore, the degradation data during the slower phase only (after a two-month period) followed the first-order law (r2=0.95). Soil moisture had little effect on degradation of **imidacloprid** and bifenthrin. Among the three insecticides, bifenthrin and **imidacloprid** were most stable and chlorpyrifos the least. Chlorpyrifos showed a major loss (75-90%) of residue during the 24 mo incubation period. In the bedding materials, simultaneous accumulation of the primary metabolite of chlorpyrifos, TCP (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol) was observed Hydrolysis appeared to have caused the observed rapid loss of chlorpyrifos, especially in the highly alkaline bedding materials (sand-dolomite and quarry sand).

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:799698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:9953
TITLE: Termite control
INVENTOR(S): De Villiers, Vivian; Van der Westhuizen, M. C.; Robbertse, Ernest
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: S. African, 16 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
ZA 9711701	A	19980706	ZA 1997-11701	19971230
AP 1174	A	20030630	AP 1998-1424	19981228
W: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZM, ZW				
BR 9805735	A	20010424	BR 1998-5735	19981229

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: ZA 1997-11701 A 19971230

AB Agonists or antagonists of nicotinergic acetylcholine receptors of insects are used for the control of harvester **termites**, i.e. Hodotermidae. **Imidacloprid** is the prefered active ingredient. The bait formulations comprise lucerne or grass particles.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:797191 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:60446
TITLE: **Imidacloprid**-enhanced Reticulitermes flavipes (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae) susceptibility to the entomopathogen Metarhizium anisopliae
AUTHOR(S): Ramakrishnan, Rathna; Suiter, Daniel R.; Nakatsu, Cindy H.; Humber, Richard A.; Bennett, Gary W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Urban & Industrial Pest Management, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1999), 92(5), 1125-1132
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of **imidacloprid** and the entomopathogen Metarhizium anisopliae (Metsch.) Sorokin on the eastern subterranean termite, Reticulitermes flavipes (Kollar), were evaluated in a 4 + 3 factorial experiment in both sterile and nonsterile loam soil. **Termites** were not susceptible to M. anisopliae when assays were conducted in nonsterile soil, but were highly susceptible in sterile soil. Termite mortality after 21 days of continuous exposure to 104 conidia per g soil was 0 and 41.6% in nonsterile and sterile soil, resp. **Termites** were significantly more susceptible to sterile soil containing 107 conidia per g than to the same soil containing 104 conidia per g.

In continuous exposure assays, **termites** were highly susceptible to **imidacloprid**-treated (5,10, and 20 ppm) nonsterile and sterile soil containing no exptl. introduced M. anisopliae. Exposure of **termites** to **imidacloprid** enhanced their susceptibility to introduced M. anisopliae in nonsterile and sterile soil. Native entomopathogens recovered from **termites** exposed to **imidacloprid**-treated, nonsterile soil (i.e., no introduced M.

anisopliae) included Conidiobolus coronatus (Constantin) Batko, Cunninghamella echinulata Thaxter, Fusarium spp., Aspergillus spp., and a naturally occurring strain of M. anisopliae variety majus.

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:125767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:178773
TITLE: Composition for the control of wood-destroying insects, especially **termites**
INVENTOR(S): Anderson, John-phillip-evans; Keuken, Oliver
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 896791	A2	19990217	EP 1998-114187	19980729
EP 896791	A3	20000112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19734665	A1	19990218	DE 1997-19734665	19970811
TW 505500	B	20021011	TW 1998-87112592	19980731
US 6264968	B1	20010724	US 1998-128818	19980804
ZA 9807118	A	19990209	ZA 1998-7118	19980807
JP 11124302	A2	19990511	JP 1998-234861	19980807
AU 9879895	A1	19990218	AU 1998-79895	19980811
AU 768390	B2	20031211		
BR 9803138	A	19991221	BR 1998-3138	19980811

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19734665 A 19970811
AB The title compns. (no examples) comprise an insecticide, preferably **imidacloprid**, incorporated into an organic natural and/or synthetic carrier. Optional ingredients are insect attractants and microbicides.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:54407 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:206253
TITLE: Control of the termite Heterotermes tenuis (Hagen) using Termitrap baits impregnated with insecticides associated with the entomopathogenic fungus Beauveria bassiana (Bals.) Vuill.
AUTHOR(S): Almeida, Jose E. M.; Alves, Sergio B.; Moino, Alcides, Jr.; Lopes, E. Rogerio B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio de Controle Biologico, Centro Experimental, Instituto Biologico, Campinas, 13001-970, Brazil
SOURCE: Anais da Sociedade Entomologica do Brasil (1998), 27(4), 639-644
CODEN: ASENBI; ISSN: 0301-8059
PUBLISHER: Sociedade Entomologica do Brasil
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
AB The control of H. tenuis was evaluated using the bait/trap Termitrap impregnated with insecticides in low concns., associated to B. bassiana isolate 634 (from Solenopsis invicta), in sugarcane (Saccharum

officinarum). The treatments consisted of: **imidacloprid** 0,01%; **imidacloprid** 0,01% + B. bassiana; WG 0,003%; WG 0,003% + B. bassiana; B. bassiana; and untreated control. Each treatment was replicated five times. The insecticides were impregnated on baits by immersion in water, their concns. being calculated according to the weight of the bait, and the B. bassiana was applied as pure conidia (109 conidia/bait). The evaluations were made after 15, 30, 41, 63, 86 e 136 days, by assigning indexes to populations levels. All treatments significantly reduced termite populations when compared to the control. It took longer for B. bassiana alone to reduced H. tenuis population. The treatments with **imidacloprid** and WG were the most efficient in the control of **termites** in sugarcane. The baits/traps did not repel the **termites.**

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

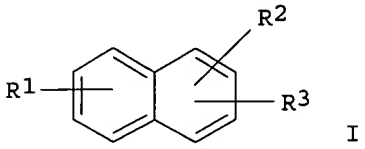
L3 ANSWER 19 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:411657 CAPLUS
TITLE: **Imidacloprid** - chemical synergist for microbial control agents of **termites.**
AUTHOR(S): Boucias, D. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Entomology & Nematology, University Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611-0620, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 212th ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, August 25-29 (1996), AGRO-019. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 63BFAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Our research has determined that the neurotoxin, **imidacloprid**, at sublethal concns., can significantly alter the behavioral patterns of insects. For example, the subterranean termite, Reticulotermis flavipes possesses social behaviors (grooming, tunnel construction) which serve as the primary line of defense against pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms. These behaviors, in combination with the resident microflora, confer a high degree of disease resistance upon these social insects. Exposure to low dosages of **imidacloprid** produces a long term disruption of these social behaviors resulting in the onset of epizootics initiated by either resident or introduced microbes. Related studies on other nonsocial insects (cockroaches, weevils) have supported the results found with **termites.** At sublethal concns., **imidacloprid** acted as a behavioral modifying agent significantly increasing the host insects susceptibility to microbial control agents.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:648220 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:27832
TITLE: Odorless insect repellents against **termites**
INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Masayoshi; Muto, Yutaka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Carlit Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

09886197

JP 07089803 A2 19950404 JP 1993-258961 19930924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-258961 19930924
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:27832
GI



I

AB An odorless insect repellent contains a repellent, a solvent and surfactant, or preservative; the solvent being I (R1, R2 = H, C1-2 alkyl; R3 = C1-3 alkyl). The active repellent may be chlorpyrifos, phoxim, pyridaphenthion, allethrin, carbaril, **imidacloprid**, etc. For example, an odorless emulsion was prepared by combining dimethylpropylnaphthalene, chlorpyrifos, Sorpol-3006K and Sorpol-3008K.

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:187187 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:25815
TITLE: **Imidacloprid** - a new systemic insecticide.
AUTHOR(S): Elbert, A.; Becker, B.; Hartwig, J.; Erdelen, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Geschaftsbereich Pflanzenschutz Entwicklung/Insektizide, Bayer AG, Leverkusen, 5090, Germany
SOURCE: Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer (German Edition) (1991), 44(2), 113-36
CODEN: PNBYAT; ISSN: 0340-1723
PUBLISHER: Bayer AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB The biol. profile of **Imidacloprid** (I) was defined on the basis of the results of exhaustive laboratory expts. and greenhouse trials. I is extremely effective against sucking insects, such as rice leafhoppers, aphids, thrips and mealybugs, and very effective against whitefly. It is also effective against some species of biting insects, such as paddy stem borers and Colorado beetle, but it has no effect on nematodes or spider mites. At comparatively high doses it kills adult insects and has ovicidal effects. I is a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor stimulator. Its mechanism of action differs from that of conventional insecticides. It therefore gives excellent control of all resistant populations investigated hitherto. I has a pos. temperature coefficient After foliar application, it has a good residual action, it is highly photostable and it shows satisfactory resistance to rain. I is active after oral ingestion and by direct contact, but it is not active in the vapor phase. The LD95 after oral ingestion by Myzus persicae is .apprx.2 pg/aphid. After topical application it is .apprx.160 pg/aphid. It has not been possible to demonstrate recovery of injured aphids, or antifeeding effects. I has a faster action against aphids than oxydemeton-Me. After foliar application, I shows good translaminar and acropetal translocation, so it is also likely to provide effective control of pests with a furtive lifestyle, and protect the parts of the plant which regenerate after treatment. By virtue of its good contact action and powerful systemic action after uptake through the root system, I can be applied to soil and used as a seed dressing. It gives excellent control of pests such as onion maggots, Diabrotica, wire worms, **termites** and fire ants

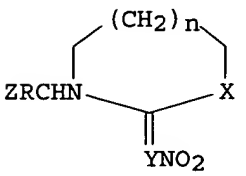
which live in the soil, and of insects such as aphids which live above ground level. It has a good residual action after application to the soil and when it is used as a seed dressing. The compatibility of I with plants is good after use as a seed dressing, as a soil treatment and after foliar application. By virtue of its biol. properties, I is likely to have a wide range of uses for controlling economically important pests of rice, cotton, cereals, maize, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, citrus fruit, pome and stone fruit and other crops.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:54353 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:54353
TITLE: Imidozolidine derivatives and related compounds as industrial insecticides and wood preservatives
INVENTOR(S): Tsuboi, Shinichi; Sone, Shinzaburo; Obinata, Toru; Exner, Otto; Schwamborn, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nihon Bayer Agrochem K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 511541	A1	19921104	EP 1992-106384	19920414
EP 511541	B1	19960904		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05032505	A2	19930209	JP 1991-350751	19911212
JP 3162450	B2	20010425		
JP 2001031511	A2	20010206	JP 2000-233512	19911212
AU 9213908	A1	19921029	AU 1992-13908	19920330
AU 645672	B2	19940120		
AT 142077	E	19960915	AT 1992-106384	19920414
ES 2090400	T3	19961016	ES 1992-106384	19920414
BR 9201534	A	19921201	BR 1992-1534	19920427
US 6323224	B1	20011127	US 1995-543351	19951016
US 2001051643	A1	20011213	US 2001-886197	20010621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1991-125172 A 19910427
JP 1991-350751 A 19911212
US 1992-872279 B1 19920422
US 1995-543351 A3 19951016

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:54353
GI



I

AB The imidazolidine derivs. and related compds. I (X = NH, S; Y = CH, N; Z = 2-chloro-5-pyridyl, 2-chloro-5-thiazolyl; R = H, Me; n = 0, 1) are industrial insecticides and wood preservatives. Wood impregnated with 0.32 ppm **imidacloprid** was lethal to **termites**

(Coptotermes formosanus) for ≥3 wk.

=> d l4 1-25 ibib hitstr abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:143339 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:189635
TITLE: UV-protecting aqueous **wood** preservatives with low hiding power
INVENTOR(S): Fukuoka, Naohiko; Onishi, Isamu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemipro Kasei Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003055119	A2	20030226	JP 2001-250908	20010821

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-250908 20010821
AB Title preservatives contain UV absorbers, insecticides, **wood** preservatives, and binders. Thus, an aqueous **wood** preservative containing 2-(2'-hydroxy-3',5'-di-tert-amylphenyl)benzotriazole, ethofenprox, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, SN Defoamer 318 (silicone emulsion) and Rikabond ES 1 (acrylic copolymer emulsion) was applied on lumber and left for 18 mo to show no fungi formation, no discoloration on the coated surface, and yellowing ΔE 7.7.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964915 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:12164
TITLE: Barrier preventing **wood** pest access to wooden structures
INVENTOR(S): Van Voris, Peter; Cataldo, Dominic A.; Burton, Frederick G.; Leong, Henry; Stonich, Derek; Lin, K. C.; McClellan, William D.; Bowdle, Kurt W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 33 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 353,494.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002192259	A1	20021219	US 2001-5804	20011203
US 5985304	A	19991116	US 1998-30690	19980225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-30690 A1 19980225
US 1999-353494 A2 19990713
US 2000-251112P P 20001203
US 2000-251141P P 20001204
AB A multi-layer **wood** pest barrier having a prolonged lifetime is given. The lifetime can be as long as the life of a building or structure to be protected. The lifetime protection is achieved by binding at least one pesticide within a continuous or discontinuous polymer matrix layer

thereby reducing release of the pesticide from the matrix. The release rate of the pesticide from the matrix can be controlled by the use of a carrier such as carbon black. The release of the pesticide from the barrier can be further controlled by inclusion of addnl. layers which can make the barrier nonreleasing.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:868829 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:354591
TITLE: Carrier composition of fungicides and insecticides for protective treatment of **wood**
INVENTOR(S): Rodriguez Ramos, Rafael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Spain
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002090068	A1	20021114	WO 2001-ES175	20010507
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
SI 21088	C	20030630	SI 2001-20039	20010507
BR 2001012150	A	20030701	BR 2001-12150	20010507
EP 1391278	A1	20040225	EP 2001-929660	20010507
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
NO 2002006272	A	20030219	NO 2002-6272	20021230
BG 107440	A	20030930	BG 2003-107440	20030106
HR 2003000076	A1	20030430	HR 2003-76	20030206
US 2003162781	A1	20030828	US 2003-371740	20030221
US 6673836	B2	20040106		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2001-ES175 A 20010507
AB The carrier comprises toluene (40-70%), xylene (6-40%), benzophenone (3-18%), butylglycol (2-9%), cetyl acetate (1-7%) and methanol (0.3-4%) and insecticides and fungicides. The insecticides and fungicides are selected from Chlorpyrifos, Fipronil, Silafluofen, Acetamiprid, Etofenprox, tri-Pr isocyanate, Fenobucarb, Hexaflumuron, Fenitrothion, Esfenvalerate, **Imidacloprid**, Diflubenzuron, λ-cyhalothrin, Propioconazole, and mixts.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695680 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:228094
TITLE: Termiticidal baits for eliminating termite colonies
INVENTOR(S): Brode, Philip Frederick, III; Garrett, Garry Steven; Laughlin, Leo Timothy; Matthews, Randall Stryker; Barker, Dale Edwin; Kinne, Daniel James; Miller,

Christopher Miles; Probst, Timothy Robert; McKibben, Gary Eugene
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

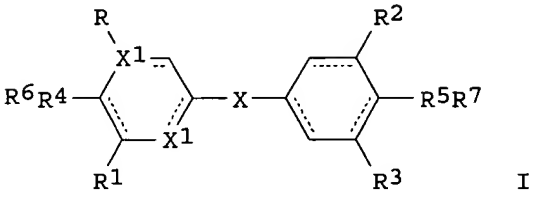
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069704	A2	20020912	WO 2002-US6200	20020301
WO 2002069704	A3	20021114		
WO 2002069704	C1	20031231		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002172658	A1	20021121	US 2001-799184	20010305
US 6716421	B2	20040406		
US 2003017187	A1	20030123	US 2002-172855	20020617
US 2003124166	A1	20030703	US 2002-173527	20020617
US 2003124164	A1	20030703	US 2002-268356	20021010
WO 2003105580	A1	20031224	WO 2003-US17713	20030605
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2003106395	A1	20031224	WO 2003-US17714	20030605
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2004032625	A2	20040422	WO 2003-US32092	20031007
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,				

CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-799184 A 20010305
US 2002-172855 A 20020617
US 2002-173527 A 20020617
US 2002-268356 A 20021010

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:228094

GI



I

AB This invention relates to devices, kits, and methods for eliminating termite colonies. The kits, devices, and methods employ a termiticidal bait matrix contain (a) a termiticide (I, X = nil, a hydrocarbon group, O or NR8,R9 where R8 and R9 are H or a hydrocarbon group; X1 = CH, a carbon atom or a heteroatom; R,R1,R2,R3 = H or OH and if R4 and R5 are O and R6 and R7 are H then R,R1,R2 and R3 may be C1-6; R4 and R5 are H, O or N; R9 and R10 are nil, C1-6, and amides) selected such that the termiticide causes death to about 50 to about 100% of termites within about 24 to about 84 days after the termites begin to ingest the termiticide or the bait matrix comprising the termiticide, (b) a cellulose containing material, and (c) water. The termiticidal bait matrix can be used in a bait station installed in the ground. The kits are suitable to be used by consumers in their homes.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:547214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:105178
TITLE: Termiticides containing 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide salts and **wood** and polymers containing the termiticides
INVENTOR(S): Nishimoto, Koichi; Sato, Toshio; Suga, Mamoru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Fine Chemicals Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002205906	A2	20020723	JP 2001-337124	20010926

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-381082 A 20001108

AB The termiticides, which are effective on termites, bark beetles, etc., and environmentally safe, contain (a) ≥1 selected from Cu, Zn, and Na salts of 2-pyridine-1-oxide and optionally (b) ≥1 selected from pyrethroids, nicotinoids, organophosphorus compds., isocyanuric acid compds., carbamates, acetamiprid, and inorg. boric acid compds. **Wood** and polymers containing the termiticides are also claimed. A

wood block was coated with DMSO solution containing Cu pyrithione and **imidacloprid** and dried at room temperature for ≥20 days. The **wood** block.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:429963 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:29419
TITLE: The use of Confidor S in the float, a new tobacco seedlings production system in the South of Brazil
AUTHOR(S): Leal, R. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bayer S.A. Desenvolvimento Tecnico de Produtos, Sao Paulo-SP, 04779-900, Brazil
SOURCE: Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer (German Edition) (2001), 54(3), 337-352
CODEN: PNBYAT; ISSN: 0340-1723
PUBLISHER: Bayer AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A float system for tobacco seedlings was introduced in the southern region of Brazil as an alternative to the Me bromide based fumigants used on tobacco seedbeds. Seedlings are cultivated on Styrofoam trays, which are filled with a special substrate on cellulose basis. After that, the trays are placed in a pool of water with a black plastic film and bricks or **wood** outlining the whole system. The following advantages were achieved: production of healthier and protected seedlings for transplantation, more uniform and productive crops, more comfortable work conditions, no seedbed sterilization with Me bromide and frequent irrigation, no controlling of mollusks in the seedbeds, seedling transplantation is less dependent on rain levels. To adopt plant protection to the new system, the insecticide mixture Confidor S 51 WP (500 g/kg of **imidacloprid** + 10 g/kg of cyfluthrin) was developed. The product is applied by watering the tobacco seedlings about 24 h before the definitive transplanting to the crops. The same excellent level of efficacy and residual effect in the control of pests was achieved with Confidor S compared to Confidor 70 WG. The addition of cyfluthrin broadened the spectrum of efficacy and controls Agrotis ypsilon. The addition of Confidor S to the float system to tobacco crops resulted in a series of benefits in the management of pests: protection since the initial stages of the cultivation against pests which are difficult to control, reduction in the number of sprays of the transplanted cops, less interference in the environment due to the reduction of the treated area, long-lasting protection, economical use of manpower, and less risk to the farmer.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:118039 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:130232
TITLE: Preparation of **imidacloprid** microemulsion
INVENTOR(S): Zhou, Benxin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nuopuxin Agrochemistry Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1299594	A	20010620	CN 2001-100514	20010105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2001-100514 20010105

AB The title microemulsion comprises **imidacloprid** 1-50, emulsifier 5-30, solubilizer 5-30, synergist 5-10, stabilizing agent 5-10, and water 20-80%. The solutizer is selected from one, two or three of benzyl alc., ethanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, n-pentanol, acetone, cyclohexanone and dimethylformamide; the emulsifier from two or three of emulsifier No 201, 500#, 602, 2201, 700#, Tween-80 and Tx-10; the synergist from one of octachlorodipropyl ether, azone or piperonyl butoxide; and the stabilizing agent from ethanediol, polyethylene glycol, urea or glycerin. The insecticide is prepared by mixing raw material and homogenizing.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:767469 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299970
TITLE: Insecticides containing salicylate esters for **wood** preservation
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Toshio; Nakamura, Norihiko; Goto, Shinji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Fine Chemical K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001294506	A2	20011023	JP 2000-112664	20000413

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-112664 20000413
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:299970
AB The insecticides, which are especially useful for controlling termite and not toxic to humans, livestock, or environment, contain 2-OHC6H4CO2W1R1 [R1 = (un)substituted Ph, C2-12 (hydroxy)alkyl, C2-12 (hydroxy)alkenyl, C2-12 (hydroxy)alkynyl, W1 = bond, C1-6 alkylene, C2-6 alkenylene, C2-6 alkynylene]. The salicylates also serve as enhancers for com. available insecticides, showing synergistic effect. Thus, quartz sand treated with Ph salicylate showed 100% termiticidal activity.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:720924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:340463
TITLE: Chemical prevention of colony foundation by Cryptotermes brevis (Isoptera: Kalotermitidae) in attic modules
AUTHOR(S): Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.; Busey, Philip; Edwards, Jeffrey K.; Krecek, Jan; Maharajh, Boudanath; Su, Nan-Yao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(4), 915-919
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT) dust, DOT aqueous solution, **imidacloprid** dust, and amorphous silica gel dust with synergized 1% pyrethrins were applied on **wood** surfaces to simulated attic modules. Modules (30 by 30 cm) with and without fiberglass insulation

were exposed to dispersal flights of Cryptotermes brevis (Walker) in May and June of 1998 and 1999. Six months after flights, modules were disassembled and inspected for nuptial chamber location and contents. During both years, air and water control treatments contained 22.2 ± 9.94 (mean ± SD) nuptial chambers, 7.5 ± 5.7 live imagos, and 2.0 ± 1.4 chambers with brood. This survivorship indicated that the attic modules performed well as a colonizing platform for C. brevis. C. brevis dealates preferred constructing nuptial chambers in the crevices at the bases or tops of the modules instead of internal crevices. Modules treated in 1998 and 1999 with DOT or silica dusts contained no live termites, whereas zero of five modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1998 and two of 20 modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1999 contained single live incipient colonies. In 1998, 15% DOT solution, applied as a postconstruction treatment, yielded significantly fewer chambers and live termites than controls, but was not as effective as dusts in preventing successful colonization. In 1999, the DOT solution, applied as a construction-phase treatment, was equally as effective in preventing colonization as the dust treatments during that year. Results indicate that dust formulations of DOT, silica gel, and **imidacloprid** can be used to prevent drywood termite colonization in existing building voids and attics. Where the entire **wood** framing is exposed to treatment, such as during building construction, aqueous DOT solution can be equally effective as dusts in preventing colonization by C. brevis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:161372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:189458
TITLE: Fast-drying preservative composition for **wood** and leather
INVENTOR(S): Narayanan, Kolazi S.; Jon, Domingo I.; Prettypaul, Donald
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6197098	B1	20010306	US 1999-464758	19991216
WO 2001043547	A1	20010621	WO 2000-US33425	20001208

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001022571	A5	20010625	AU 2001-22571	20001208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-464758 A 19991216
WO 2000-US33425 W 20001208

AB The invention relates to a fast-drying preservative composition having enhanced penetration for the treatment and preservation of **wood**, leather

and similar natural products, which comprises 10-50 weight % of a concentrate comprising a petroleum distillate boiling >40 and the balance a C2-4 aliphatic alc. containing 0-85 weight % of mineral spirit as a diluent to provide a sprayable composition The petroleum distillate concentrate comprises: (a) 0.5-7 weight % nitrogen- or sulfur-containing biocide and (b) 20-55 weight % solvent, consisting of: (i) butyrolactone containing 0-85 weight % N-methylpyrrolidone and/or 0-85 weight % C2-4 aliphatic alc. or (ii) N-methylpyrrolidone containing 0-85 weight % C2-4 alc. The biocide is **imidacloprid**, a guanidine, nicotine, a salicylate, etc. Pyroligneous acid can be optionally added as a stabilizer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:1168 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41726
TITLE: Controlled-release pesticide and fertilizer briquettes
INVENTOR(S): Moore, William Percy, Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lesco, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1063215	A2	20001227	EP 2000-303118	20000413
EP 1063215	A3	20020925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6225258	B1	20010501	US 1999-344083	19990625
SE 2000001520	A	20001226	SE 2000-1520	20000427
FI 2000001363	A	20001226	FI 2000-1363	20000607
NO 2000003322	A	20001227	NO 2000-3322	20000623
JP 2001048705	A2	20010220	JP 2000-189238	20000623

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-344083 A 19990625

AB An attrition- and shatter-resistant plant nutrient/pesticide briquette composition which slowly releases the nutrients and of biol. active materials over long periods of time, comprises slow-release plant nutrient particles, pesticide sorption particles, liquid systemic pesticide sorbed on the pesticide sorption particles to reduce pesticide leachability, and an adhesive coating the slow-release plant nutrient and pesticide sorption particles. The composition is formed into briquettes by pressing into dies at elevated pressures and temps. A six-step method is provided for the preparation of the slow-releasing briquettes from slow release fertilizers, such as magnesium ammonium phosphate; pesticide sorption particles, such as activated carbon; liquid systemic pesticides emulsions, such as imidachloprid; and adhesives, such as a vinylidine chloride, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and acrylic acid resin emulsion.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:470450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:90469
TITLE: Adhesive composition containing insecticides,

preservatives, termite repellents and bactericides for lignocellulosic material and it complex
INVENTOR(S): Jaesch, Tohmas; Fushiki, Kiyoyuki; Saito, Takanobu; Katsusawa, Yoshinaga
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany; Ohshika Shinko K. K.; Chemiholz K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000192001	A2	20000711	JP 1998-376942	19981228
KR 2000048138	A	20000725	KR 1999-57526	19991214
EP 1018413	A1	20000712	EP 1999-124843	19991215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AU 9965409	A1	20010628	AU 1999-65409	19991222
NZ 502074	A	20020301	NZ 1999-502074	19991223
NO 9906479	A	20000629	NO 1999-6479	19991227
US 2001027217	A1	20011004	US 1999-472589	19991227
BR 9907435	A	20010320	BR 1999-7435	19991228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-376942 A 19981228
AB The composition, for preparation of **wood** products (e.g., plywood), comprises an adhesive, an organic phenolic composition, an insecticide, a preservative, a termite repellent and a bactericide. Thus, a composition was made from Oshika Resin PWP 60 containing a solution of **imidacloprid** 3, IPBC 20 and 2-phenylphenol 15, and a solvent 62%.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:467897 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:85609
TITLE: Termiticidal baits comprising nonhygroscopic agents in hygroscopic containers
INVENTOR(S): Minakawa, Fumiyasu; Uchida, Yuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yuko Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000189031	A2	20000711	JP 1998-369335	19981225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-369335 19981225
AB A nonhygroscopic agent for controlling termites (e.g. diflubenzuron) is housed in a container which is made of an edible hygroscopic material (cellulosic cloth, polyvinyl alc. film). Thus, sulfluramid 0.001 and pine oil 1% (attractant) were dissolved in polyethylene glycol, and the solution was made to soaked into **wood** flour at a 25/100 weight ratio. The agent was heat sealed in an envelope (15 + 7 cm) made of nonwoven fabric of cellulose fibers with 1% by weight added pine oil to obtain a bait with satisfactory attractiveness to Reticulitermes.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:424169 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:39440
TITLE: Efficacy of **imidacloprid** for cockroach control in a Gel Bait formulation
AUTHOR(S): Pospischil, R.; Schneider, U.; Bocker, T.; Junkersdorf, J.; Nentwig, G.; Smith, G.; Sonneck, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Geschaftsbereich Tiergesundheit, Landwirtschaftszentrum Monheim, Bayer AG, Leverkusen, D-51368, Germany
SOURCE: Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer (German Edition) (1999), 52(3), 386-400
CODEN: PNBYAT; ISSN: 0340-1723
PUBLISHER: Bayer AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB The active substance **imidacloprid** is the first of the chloronicotinyl class of compds. to be used in a gel bait formulation for cockroach control. Its high efficacy as an edible poison, lack of any contact activity against cockroaches, and lack of secondary effects via the feces and dead insects allow **imidacloprid** to be formulated as a gel bait that meets the high demands of an effective and safe cockroach control strategy. Extensive laboratory and field trials and initial market feedback have demonstrated the high efficacy of the **imidacloprid** cockroach gel against all economically important cockroach species. In preliminary laboratory tests, **imidacloprid** cockroach gel was also found to be active against other pests such as **wood** lice, house crickets, and ants. The **imidacloprid** gel still showed outstanding activity even 27 mo after deployment of the gel pellets under various conditions. No difference vs. freshly laid bait was observed
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:339593 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:335994
TITLE: **Wood**-penetrable compositions for preservatives and termite-repellent chemicals
INVENTOR(S): Oda, Kunitaka; Nushida, Masanori; Ishida, Daisaku
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fumakilla Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000141317	A2	20000523	JP 1998-314618	19981105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-314618 19981105
AB The compns. contain glycol ethers slightly-soluble in water, isoparaffin-type hydrocarbons, and aliphatic esters. Thus, a composition comprising hydrocarbon (IP 2028) 65, ethylene glycol ethylhexyl ether 25, and isooctanoic acid ester 10% could be easily penetrated into **wood** plates.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:267592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:261676
TITLE: Insecticidal fumigant containing **imidacloprid**

INVENTOR(S): Wang, Kaiyun; Jiang, Xingyin; Yi, Meiqin; Xue, Ming
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shangdong Agricultural Univ., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1196179	A	19981021	CN 1997-105782	19970417
CN 1055820	B	20000830		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1997-105782 19970417
AB The insecticidal fumigant comprises **imidacloprid**, dichlorvos, oxidant, fuel, and fire retardant. The ratio of **imidacloprid** : dichlorvos is 1:10-50. The oxidant is selected from NH4NO3 and KNO3; the fuel from **wood** meal; and the fire retardant from saponite and clay.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:480946 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:140842
TITLE: Insecticides and preservatives for lumber
INVENTOR(S): Ueno, Takahide; Yonetani, Koreyasu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yuko Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11207706	A2	19990803	JP 1998-16808	19980129

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-16808 19980129
AB A preservative, propiconazole, in combination with ≥ 1 insecticide selected from the group consisting of tralomethrin, bifenthrin, permethrin, **imidacloprid**, fenobucarb, fipronil, and pyriproxyfen with the ratio of insecticide/preservative being 1.0-15.0, is used for preserving lumber. The concentrate of the mixture in water contains ≥ 40 fold effective concentration of the mixture, and the preparation is diluted with water
prior to application to lumber. The mixture is stable for a long period.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:125767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:178773
TITLE: Composition for the control of **wood** -destroying insects, especially termites
INVENTOR(S): Anderson, John-phillip-evans; Keuken, Oliver
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 896791	A2	19990217	EP 1998-114187	19980729
EP 896791	A3	20000112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19734665	A1	19990218	DE 1997-19734665	19970811
TW 505500	B	20021011	TW 1998-87112592	19980731
US 6264968	B1	20010724	US 1998-128818	19980804
ZA 9807118	A	19990209	ZA 1998-7118	19980807
JP 11124302	A2	19990511	JP 1998-234861	19980807
AU 9879895	A1	19990218	AU 1998-79895	19980811
AU 768390	B2	20031211		
BR 9803138	A	19991221	BR 1998-3138	19980811

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19734665 A 19970811

AB The title compns. (no examples) comprise an insecticide, preferably **imidacloprid**, incorporated into an organic natural and/or synthetic carrier. Optional ingredients are insect attractants and microbicides.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293323 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:318352
TITLE: **Wood** preservatives for incorporation into binders, for plywood and chipboard manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Buschhaus, Hans-Ulrich; Exner, Otto; Fushiki, Seiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany; Kemiholz Co. Ltd.; Buschhaus, Hans-Ulrich; Exner, Otto; Fushiki, Seiko
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9818328	A1	19980507	WO 1997-EP5776	19971020
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19644008	A1	19980507	DE 1996-19644008	19961031
AU 9850511	A1	19980522	AU 1998-50511	19971020
AU 736300	B2	20010726		
EP 935416	A1	19990818	EP 1997-913163	19971020
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI				
CN 1235515	A	19991117	CN 1997-199283	19971020
NZ 335434	A	20001124	NZ 1997-335434	19971020
JP 2001508406	T2	20010626	JP 1998-519997	19971020
KR 2000049019	A	20000725	KR 1999-703085	19990409

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1996-19644008 A 19961031
WO 1997-EP5776 W 19971020

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:318352

AB The invention relates to **wood** preservatives compatible with binders or adhesives, which can be employed for the manufacture of plywood, chipboard and timber materials. The **wood** preservatives are

RNACZ:XE [R = H, (un)substituted acyl, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroarylalkyl; A = H, acyl, alkyl, aryl, or a bifunctional group which is linked to the radical Z; E = electron-withdrawal radical; X = CH or N; CH is optionally linked to Z instead of H; Z = alkyl, OR, SR, or a bifunctional group which is linked to A or X]. **Imidacloprid** is particularly preferred.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:183889 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:240732
TITLE: Synergistic insecticidal and **wood** preservative compositions
INVENTOR(S): Asai, Takehito; Okumura, Kenya; Shizawa, Toshiyasu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 829203	A1	19980318	EP 1997-307024	19970910
EP 829203	B1	20021218		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2214952	AA	19980311	CA 1997-2214952	19970909
AU 9736872	A1	19980319	AU 1997-36872	19970909
AU 728200	B2	20010104		
US 5935943	A	19990810	US 1997-926372	19970909
JP 11029419	A2	19990202	JP 1997-244944	19970910
JP 3172698	B2	20010604		
ES 2187730	T3	20030616	ES 1997-307024	19970910
HK 1006215	A1	20030509	HK 1998-105511	19980617
US 6022881	A	20000208	US 1999-281712	19990330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-240118 A 19960911
JP 1997-126988 A 19970516
US 1997-926372 A3 19970909

AB The presence of isobornyl thiocyanoethyl ether exerts a synergistic effect on the insecticidal activity against harmful **wood**-eating insects of certain known insecticides, such as **imidacloprid**, phenylpyrazole derivs., pyrethroids and non-ester pyrethroid insecticides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:35959 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:111913
TITLE: **Wood** preservatives and their use at ambient pressure
INVENTOR(S): Igarashi, Rei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10007502	A2	19980113	JP 1996-158363	19960619

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-158363 19960619

AB **Wood** preservatives contain water-immiscible fungicides, water-immiscible insecticides, water-immiscible liquid hydrocarbons with b.p. ≥220° and flash point ≥100°, surfactants, and optional water. The preservatives are diluted with water and coated to **wood** at ambient pressure. A **wood** preservative emulsion was formulated containing IPBC, cyfluthrin, KMC 113 (dipropylnaphthalene) (sic), Newkalgen CP 80 (polyoxyalkylene styrylphenyl ether), and water.

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:440126 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:46479
TITLE: Water-based, solvent- and emulsifier-free microbicidal compositions.
INVENTOR(S): Buschhaus, Hans-Ulrich; Exner, Otto; Kugler, Martin; Nagano, Yukihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19543477	A1	19970528	DE 1995-19543477	19951122
CA 2238033	AA	19970529	CA 1996-2238033	19961111
WO 9718713	A1	19970529	WO 1996-EP4919	19961111
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, KR, KZ, LK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, TR, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9675694	A1	19970611	AU 1996-75694	19961111
EP 863709	A1	19980916	EP 1996-938169	19961111
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 2000500475	T2	20000118	JP 1997-519342	19961111
BR 9611746	A	20000328	BR 1996-11746	19961111

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19543477 A 19951122
WO 1996-EP4919 W 19961111
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:46479

AB The title compns. comprise azole fungicide(s) (triadimefon, triadimenol, tebuconazole, hexaconazole, etc.), nitromethylene or related insecticide(s) and quaternary ammonium fungicide(s). The compns. are useful for the preservation of leather, **wood** and tech. materials.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:753647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:135913
TITLE: Synergistic combinations of ammonium salts for control of materials-destroying insects.
INVENTOR(S): Sagenmueller, Alfons; Schubert, Hans-Herbert; Uzawa, Shigeru; Saito, Kenichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH, Germany

09886197

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 664081	A2	19950726	EP 1995-100429	19950113
EP 664081	A3	19961002		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
DE 4401542	A1	19950727	DE 1994-4401542	19940120
AU 9510286	A1	19950727	AU 1995-10286	19950118
CN 1111477	A	19951115	CN 1995-100978	19950118
US 5792755	A	19980811	US 1995-374309	19950118
CA 2140572	AA	19950721	CA 1995-2140572	19950119
ZA 9500425	A	19950926	ZA 1995-425	19950119
JP 07277906	A2	19951024	JP 1995-6607	19950119
US 5703132	A	19971230	US 1996-752582	19961121

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1994-4401542 A 19940120
US 1995-374309 A3 19950118
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:135913

AB The title compns. comprise a quaternary ammonium salt (Markush given) and a known insecticide, such as silafluofen, MTI-732, **imidacloprid**, ethofenprox, PP 682, etc. Thus, a mixture of Sanisol B-50 and silafluofen synergistically controlled Reticulitermes speratus.

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:682581 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:59251
TITLE: **Wood** preservative, concentrates and preservation of **wood**
INVENTOR(S): Heuer, Lutz; Kugler, Martin; Buschhaus, Hans-Ulrich; Schrage, Heinrich; Kunisch, Franz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9500303	A1	19950105	WO 1994-EP1868	19940608
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, KZ, LK, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 4320495	A1	19941222	DE 1993-4320495	19930621
DE 4406819	A1	19950907	DE 1994-4406819	19940302
AU 9471231	A1	19950117	AU 1994-71231	19940608
AU 689480	B2	19980402		
EP 705160	A1	19960410	EP 1994-920437	19940608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9407120	A	19960903	BR 1994-7120	19940608
JP 08509437	T2	19961008	JP 1994-502383	19940608
NO 9505107	A	19951215	NO 1995-5107	19951215
US 5972971	A	19991026	US 1995-564249	19951215

FI 9506113	A	19951219	FI 1995-6113		19951219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1993-4320495	A	19930621
			DE 1994-4406819	A	19940302
			WO 1994-EP1868	W	19940608

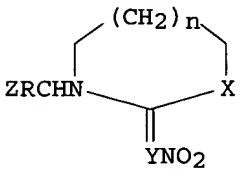
AB Title combination contains α-butyl-α-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ethanol (hexaconazole), and/or 5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (metconazole) fungicides, and ≥1 supplementary synergistic insecticide. The addition of the synergistic insecticide to the azole fungicide does not impair the activity of the fungicide, the combinations have good stability, long term activity, a broad activity spectrum, and good penetrability in **wood.**

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:54353 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:54353
TITLE: Imidozolidine derivatives and related compounds as industrial insecticides and **wood** preservatives
INVENTOR(S): Tsuboi, Shinichi; Sone, Shinzaburo; Obinata, Toru; Exner, Otto; Schwamborn, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nihon Bayer Agrochem K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 511541	A1	19921104	EP 1992-106384	19920414
EP 511541	B1	19960904		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05032505	A2	19930209	JP 1991-350751	19911212
JP 3162450	B2	20010425		
JP 2001031511	A2	20010206	JP 2000-233512	19911212
AU 9213908	A1	19921029	AU 1992-13908	19920330
AU 645672	B2	19940120		
AT 142077	E	19960915	AT 1992-106384	19920414
ES 2090400	T3	19961016	ES 1992-106384	19920414
BR 9201534	A	19921201	BR 1992-1534	19920427
US 6323224	B1	20011127	US 1995-543351	19951016
US 2001051643	A1	20011213	US 2001-886197	20010621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-125172	A	19910427
			JP 1991-350751	A	19911212
			US 1992-872279	B1	19920422
			US 1995-543351	A3	19951016

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:54353
GI



I

AB The imidazolidine derivs. and related compds. I (X = NH, S; Y = CH, N; Z = 2-chloro-5-pyridyl, 2-chloro-5-thiazolyl; R = H, Me; n = 0, 1) are industrial insecticides and **wood** preservatives. **Wood** impregnated with 0.32 ppm **imidacloprid** was lethal to termites (Coptotermes formosanus) for ≥3 wk.

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ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:H
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     151.31     156.91

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     -38.96     -38.96

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:13:43 ON 21 JUL 2004

Connecting via Winsock to STN



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LOGINID:ssspta1202sxq

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 16:15:44 ON 21 JUL 2004
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:15:44 ON 21 JUL 2004
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     151.31     156.91

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     -38.96     -38.96

=> s termites
L6         2129 TERMITES

=> s insects
L7        29825 INSECTS

=> s l6 and l7
L8          274 L6 AND L7

=> s l8 and species
        661358 SPECIES
L9           47 L8 AND SPECIES

=> d l9 1-5 ibib hitstr abs
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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:542763 CAPLUS
TITLE: Characterization of termite lipophorin and its involvement in hydrocarbon transport
AUTHOR(S): Fan, Yongliang; Schal, Coby; Vargo, Edward L.; Bagneres, Anne-Genevieve
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology and W.M. Keck Center for Behavioral Biology, North Carolina State University, Box 7613, Raleigh, NC, 27695-7613, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Insect Physiology (2004), 50(7), 609-620
CODEN: JIPHAF; ISSN: 0022-1910
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The transport of lipids constitutes a vital function in **insects** and requires the plasma lipoprotein lipophorin. In all **insects** examined to date, cuticular hydrocarbons are also transported through the hemolymph by lipophorin, and in social **insects** they play important roles not only in water proofing the cuticle but also in nestmate recognition. High-d. lipophorin (HDLp), isolated from Reticulitermes flavipes plasma by KBr gradient ultracentrifugation, contains 66.2% protein and 33.8% lipids; hydrocarbons constitute its major neutral lipid (20.4% of total lipids). Anti-lipophorin serum was generated in rabbit and its specific association with lipophorin, and not with any other plasma proteins, was verified with Western blotting. Immunopptn. also confirmed that this antibody specifically recognizes lipophorin, because all hemolymph hydrocarbons of the **termites** R. flavipes and R. lucifugus and the cockroach Supella longipalpa, which associate only with lipophorin, were recovered in the immunopptd. protein. Cross-reactivity of the antiserum with lipophorin from related **species** was investigated by double immunodiffusion with 10 termite **species** in the genera Reticulitermes, Coptotermes, Zootermopsis, and Kalotermes, and with five cockroach **species.** Involvement of lipophorin in hydrocarbon transport was shown by injecting HDLp antiserum into Zootermopsis nevadensis and then monitoring the de novo biosynthesis of hydrocarbons and their transport to the cuticular surface; the antiserum significantly disrupted hydrocarbon transport. ELISA revealed a gradual increase in the lipophorin titer in successively larger R. flavipes workers, and differences among castes in lipophorin titers were highest between nymphs and first instar larvae.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:169819 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:36378
TITLE: Cuticular hydrocarbons and aggression in the termite Macrotermes Subhyalinus
AUTHOR(S): Kaib, Manfred; Jmhasly, Patrick; Wilfert, Lena; Durka, Walter; Franke, Stephan; Francke, Wittko; Leuthold, Reinhard H.; Brandl, Roland
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Physiology, University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, D-95440, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Ecology (2004), 30(2), 365-385
CODEN: JCECD8; ISSN: 0098-0331
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cuticular hydrocarbons are among the prime candidates for nestmate recognition in social **insects.** We analyzed the variation of cuticular hydrocarbons in the termite **species** M. subhyalinus in

West Africa (Comoe National Park) on a small spatial scale (<1 km). We found considerable variation in the composition of cuticular hydrocarbons among colonies, with four distinct chemical phenotypes. Different phenotypes occurred within each of the four habitats. The difference between these phenotypes is primarily due to unsatd. compds. A clear correlation between the difference of the hydrocarbon composition and the aggression between colonies was found. This correlation also holds in a multivariate anal. of genetic similarity (measured by AFLPs), morphometric distances (measured by Mahalanobis-distances), as well as geog. distances between colonies. In a more detailed anal. of the correlation between the composition of cuticular hydrocarbons and aggression, we found that no single compound is sufficient to explain variation in aggression between pairings of colonies. Thus, **termites** seem to use a bouquet of compds. Multiple regression anal. suggested that many of these compds. are unsatd. hydrocarbons and, thus, may play a key role in colony recognition.

REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:116807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:284501
TITLE: The gut bacteria of **insects**: nonpathogenic interactions
AUTHOR(S): Dillon, R. J.; Dillon, V. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology and Biochemistry, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK
SOURCE: Annual Review of Entomology (2004), 49, 71-92
CODEN: ARENAA; ISSN: 0066-4170
PUBLISHER: Annual Reviews Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. The diversity of the Insecta is reflected in the large and varied microbial communities inhabiting the gut. Studies, particularly with **termites** and cockroaches, have focused on the nutritional contributions of gut bacteria in **insects** living on suboptimal diets. The indigenous gut bacteria, however, also play a role in withstanding the colonization of the gut by non-indigenous **species** including pathogens. Gut bacterial consortia adapt by the transfer of plasmids and transconjugation between bacterial strains, and some insect **species** provide ideal conditions for bacterial conjugation, which suggests that the gut is a hot spot for gene transfer. Genomic anal. provides new avenues for the study of the gut microbial community and will reveal the mol. foundations of the relationships between the insect and its microbiome. In this review the intestinal bacteria is discussed in the context of developing our understanding of symbiotic relationships, of multitrophic interactions between **insects** and plant or animal host, and in developing new strategies for controlling insect pests.

REFERENCE COUNT: 123 THERE ARE 123 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:8006 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:232740
TITLE: Caste- and associated gene expression in a lower termite
AUTHOR(S): Scharf, Michael E.; Wu-Scharf, Dancia; Pittendrigh, Barry R.; Bennett, Gary W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907-2089, USA

SOURCE: GenomeBiology (2003), 4(10), No pp. given
CODEN: GNBLFW; ISSN: 1465-6914
URL: http://genomebiology.com/content/pdf/gb-2003-4-10-r62.pdf
PUBLISHER: BioMed Central Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)
LANGUAGE: English

AB Social **insects** such as **termites** express dramatic polyphenism (the occurrence of multiple forms in a **species** on the basis of differential gene expression) both in association with caste differentiation and between castes after differentiation. We have used cDNA macroarrays to compare gene expression between polyphenic castes and intermediary developmental stages of the termite Reticulitermes flavipes. We identified differentially expressed genes from 9 ontogenic categories. Quant. PCR was used to quantify precise differences in gene expression between castes and between intermediary developmental stages. We found worker and nymph-biased expression of transcripts encoding termite and endosymbiont cellulases; presoldier-biased expression of transcripts encoding the storage/hormone-binding protein vitellogenin; and soldier-biased expression of gene transcripts encoding 2 transcription/translation factors, 2 signal transduction factors, and 4 cytoskeletal/muscle proteins. The 2 transcription/translation factors showed significant homol. to the bicaudal and bric-a-brac developmental genes of Drosophila. Our results show differential expression of regulatory, structural, and enzyme coding genes in association with termite castes and their developmental precursor stages. They also provide the 1st glimpse into how insect endosymbiont cellulase gene expression can vary in association with the caste of a host. These findings shed light on mol. processes associated with termite biol., polyphenism, caste differentiation, and development and highlight potentially interesting variations in developmental themes between **termites**, other **insects**, and higher animals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:453718 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:114573
TITLE: Termite physiology in relation to wood degradation and termite control
AUTHOR(S): Shelton, Thomas G.; Grace, J. Kenneth
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant and Environmental Protection Sciences, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, 96822, USA
SOURCE: ACS Symposium Series (2003), 845(Wood Deterioration and Preservation), 242-252
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. The importance of **termites** (order Isoptera) in the degradation of wood (cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin collectively) is discussed, and the relative contributions of termite enzymes and intestinal microfauna (protozoa and bacteria) are presented. We also provide an overview of the areas of cellulose degradation, and physiol. (enzymic and pheromonal) means of termite control. Discussion includes the currently known hormones and pheromones with application in control measures, and some reasons for their current use (or lack of use) in termite control. **Termites** are social **insects**, and hormonal/pheromonal control measures often do not have the same results as

are expected with solitary pest **species.** Finally, a short discussion of the current trends in research on feeding and foraging behavior of subterranean **termites** is presented.
REFERENCE COUNT: 63 THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L9 ANSWER 40 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:42746 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:42746
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:8978b-f
TITLE: The influence of vitamin "T" on the form and habits of **insects**
AUTHOR(S): Goetsch, Wilhelm
CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungsstelle Krumpendorf, Karnten, Carinthia, Austria
SOURCE: Osterr. zool. Z. (1947), 1(No. 3/4)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Vitamin "T" is present in the fat of **termites** and other **insects** and also in several of the fungi (hypomycetes, Penicillium, Torula, and others). It is soluble in H2O and EtOH and is resistant to heat (can be heated up to 120°). Synonyms for vitamin "T" are termitin, insectine, hypomycin, penicin, mycoine. It is most easily prepared from Torula utilis by acidulating the nutrient substrate to pH 2 and extracting with ether. Prepns. were further purified by dialysis. Growths 5, 10, 15 and 20 days old were used; optimum yield was obtained from a 10-day growth. Heating removed the bacteriostatic factor. Extensive chemical tests would be necessary to establish the identity of vitamin "T." From biol. testing it appears to be distinct from any known vitamin. Vitamin "T" in concns. greater than threshold tends to produce giant forms in **insects.** The head and mandibles of **insects** of various **species** were stimulated to grow much larger in comparison with the body as a whole. If vitamin "T" was administered in excessive doses, dwarf **insects** were produced since the processes leading to maturity were stimulated more than those of growth. Giant forms with large heads could not be produced unless sufficient protein was in the insect diet and unless the vitamin "T" was fed before development had proceeded too far. The body proportions of cockroaches and ants approached those of the termite soldier cast. Flies (Drosophila) of the giant type were not only larger than normal but had larger eyes in proportion to the body than had the control flies. Vitamin "T" not only altered the body proportions but also the habits of ants. Those receiving vitamin "T" worked outside the nest while controls of the same age tended to work in the nest chamber. Vitamin "T" increased pigment formation in **insects.**

L9 ANSWER 41 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:23544 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:23544
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:5091d-e
TITLE: Vitamin "T" a new growth factor
AUTHOR(S): Goetsch, Wilhelm
SOURCE: Experientia (1947), 3(No. 7), 1-5
CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 42, 3472g. A vitamin complex has been extracted from

termites and other **insects**; also from Penicillium, Hypomyces, and some **species** of yeast. When fed to organisms ranging from vertebrates to yeasts, it stimulates assimilation (of protein in vertebrates), increases O consumption, and speeds the mobilization of reserve substances. Evidence is presented that the chief effect is to increase weight and general growth 10-20% even if the controls are fed the same or even less. The same holds if the diets are fortified with vitamins B1 and B2. **Insects** have been raised whose body proportions are greater than any found in nature (Blattella germanica, Periplaneta orientalis, Tachycines asynomorus, Drosophila melanogaster).

L9 ANSWER 42 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:23543 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:23543
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:5091d-e
TITLE: Vitamin "T" a new growth factor
AUTHOR(S): Goetsch, Wilhelm
SOURCE: Oesterreichische Zoologische Zeitschrift (1947), 1(Nos. 1 and 2), 49-57
CODEN: OZZEAQ; ISSN: 0369-8084
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 42, 3472g. A vitamin complex has been extracted from **termites** and other **insects**; also from Penicillium, Hypomyces, and some **species** of yeast. When fed to organisms ranging from vertebrates to yeasts, it stimulates assimilation (of protein in vertebrates), increases O consumption, and speeds the mobilization of reserve substances. Evidence is presented that the chief effect is to increase weight and general growth 10-20% even if the controls are fed the same or even less. The same holds if the diets are fortified with vitamins B1 and B2. **Insects** have been raised whose body proportions are greater than any found in nature (Blattella germanica, Periplaneta orientalis, Tachycines asynomorus, Drosophila melanogaster).

L9 ANSWER 43 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1945:3526 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 39:3526
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 39:567i,568a
TITLE: Protective value of asphalt-laminated paper against certain **insects**
AUTHOR(S): Sweetman, H. L.; Bourne, A. I.
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1944), 37, 605-9
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A 2-ply asphalt-laminated paper (Kraft) sealed with an asphalt adhesive resisted feeding by 4 **species** of cockroaches, 3 **species** of thysanurans and partial resistance to 1 **species** of subterranean termite. Of the **species** tested, the firebrat (Thermobia domestica) and the termite (Reticulitermes flavipes) will probably penetrate wrapping paper most rapidly. Addition of pentachlorophenol to the adhesive for fungicidal purposes greatly reduced the attractiveness of the paper to cockroaches, and to all thysanurans except the firebrat. **Termites** built tubes over paper with 0.3-1.0% pentachlorophenol in the adhesive but did not damage the paper.

L9 ANSWER 44 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1944:35730 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 38:35730
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 38:5331b-i,5332a-b

09886197

TITLE: Laboratory tests of DDT against various insect pests
AUTHOR(S): Swingle, M. C.; Mayer, E. L.
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1944), 37, 141-2
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB A dust containing 35% DDT, a spray containing 5% DDT and a wetting agent, and DDT concentrate were tested on 20 **species** of **insects.** Methods are described. American cockroaches (Periplaneta americana) were more susceptible to DDT dusts than to NaF or pyrethrum. Bean leaf rollers (Urbanus proteus) were controlled by 3% DDT dust and by DDT spray (4 lb. DDT per 100 gal. water); the pyrethrum standard (1.2% pyrethrum) was about as efficient as the DDT dust. Against blister beetles (Epicauta lemniscata) 3% DDT dust killed 100% of the **insects** in 3 days; undild. BaSiF6 killed 96% in this time. Suspensions were less toxic but were more effective than cryolite suspensions. Cabbage looper (Autographa brassicae), 100% kill by 3% dust in 2 days; pyrethrum standard killed 96% in the same time. Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) 100% kill by spray (1 lb./100 gal. water). Corn leaf hopper (Peregrinius maidis) 100% kill by 5% dust in 1 day; pyrethrum dust (10% pyrethrum standard in talc) gave similar results. Cow-pea weevil (Callosobruchus maculatus) 100% kill in 2 days when 3% dust was mixed (1:10,000 by weight) with peas containing the weevils. Derris standard (4.8% rotenone) gave similar results. Cross-striped cabbage worm (Evergestis rimosalis), 100% kill by 3% dust in 2 days; 90 and 100% kill from spray (4 lb. per 100 gal. water) in 2 and 4 days, resp. Pyrethrum. standard resembled the dust in effectiveness but derris standard in a spray (8 lb. per 100 gal. water) was less effective. Garden flea hopper (Halticus bracteatus), excellent control by 3% dust and by a spray containing 8 lb. of 5% DDT in 100 gal. of water. A com. pyrethrum dust was relatively ineffective. Harlequin bug, (Murgantia histrionica), 90% kill by 1% dust in 2 days; pyrethrum standard gave similar results. Imported cabbage worm (Pieris rapae) 100% kill by 5% dust in 2 days. The derris standard gave the same results. A **species** of looper (Autographa ro.acte.gationis) suffered 90-100% kill by 1% dusts in 2 days, and 100% kill by 0.6% dust in 3 days; derris dust (0.96% rotenone) killed 89% in 3 days. A spray (4 lb. per 100 gal. water) killed 62% in 6 days vs. PbHAsO4 spray (8 lb. per 100 gal. water) 100% kill in 4 days and derris spray (4 lb. derris standard per 100 gal. water) 46% kill in 6 days. Melon worm (Diaphania hyalinata), 90-100% kill by 0.6% dusts in 2 days. Derris dust (0.96% rotenone) killed only 36% in 2 days. Suspensions and sprays of DDT are highly toxic and better than derris spray for this insect. Pickleworm (Diaphania nitidalis) 100% kill by 0.6% dust vs. 24% kill by derris dust (0.96% rotenone) in the same time. DDT sprays equaled derris sprays in effectiveness against this insect. Red flour beetle (Tribolium castaneum) 100% kill by a 3% dust diluted 1:10,000 in wheat in 2 days. With the same dust at the same dilution 50% and 82% of rice weevils (Sitophilus oryza) were killed in 3 and 5 days, resp. Derris 1:200 killed 36% and 100% of the weevils in 4 and 7 days, resp. Southern armyworm (Prodenia eridania) 100% kill by 3% dust vs. 48% by pyrethrum in 2 days. A suspension (8 lb. of 5% DDT per 100 gal. water) killed 100% vs. PbHAsO4 spray (8 lb. in 100 gal. water) 97% kill in 2 days. The DDT-sprayed foliage was toxic to the larvae 8 days after application. Spirea aphid (Aphis spireacolis) 100% kill by 3% dust; but 0.25% nicotine sulfate spray gave a quicker kill. Squash bug (Anasa tristis) 100% kill of 1st and 4th instar nymphs by 3% dust in 2 days; same result for the pyrethrum standard. **Termites** (Reticulitermes sp.) no mortality from 3% dust diluted with sand 1:10,000, but the mixture was repellent to the **termites.** Phytotoxicity tests showed that 2 applications of DDT spray (8 lb. of 5% DDT per 100 gal. water) applied 7

days apart did not injure young bean, pea, pumpkin, Swiss chard and collard plants; and 1% of an aqueous suspension of DDT caused no injury to young bean, pumpkin, Swiss chard, potato and collard plants.

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:37993 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:37993
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:5946b-f
TITLE: Nicotine as an insect fumigant
AUTHOR(S): Richardson, Henry H.; Casanges, A. H.
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1942), 35, 242-6
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Laboratory expts. were made with nicotine vapor on 37 **species** of **insects.** Wide specific variations in resistance were noted. Among the susceptible **species** (those showing complete mortality at a concentration of 0.025 mg./l. in 30 min. at 25°) are included various **species** of aphids, 3 **species** of thrips, Trialeurodes packardi, Empoasca fabae, Carpocapsa pomonella (adults and 1st instar larvae), Bombyx mori larvae, Aphidius phorodontis adults and Reticulitermes flavipes workers. Highly resistant (0.06-0.278 mg. per l.) were most of the beetles and the adult honeybee (Apis mellifera). The resistance of the aphid, Myzus persicae, varied greatly with respect to the host plant from which it was taken. Late instar larvae of Prodenia eridamia and Heliothis armigera were much more resistant than young larvae, but there was little difference in the effect of toxicity with age of Bombyx mori larvae. The formula CT = K, in which C is the gas concentration, T exposure time and K a constant, holds for some **insects** and fumigants but varied greatly for nicotine. The product CT was smallest for the shortest exposures and increased greatly with longer exposures. Gas concentration had a greater effect on toxic efficiency than exposure time. Comparative ratings at the 95% mortality concns. differed sometimes from those made on the basis of 50% mortality concns. Nicotine is more toxic in the laboratory to some **insects** than is HCN. The exposure time for some **species** is as low as 1 min.

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:1348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:1348
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:210d-g
TITLE: Phthalonitrile as an insecticide
AUTHOR(S): Swingle, M. C.; Gahan, J. B.; Phillips, A. M.
SOURCE: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Entomol. Plant Quarantine (1941), E-548, 12 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Phthalonitrile (o-dicyanobenzene) was tested on 9 **species** of leaf-eating **insects** in comparison with standard insecticides against the resp. **species.** When used in preliminary tests as a dust on foliage, this material was in general superior to the standard insecticide with which it was compared. Fumigation tests with phthalonitrile in closed Petri dishes gave no mortality; this shows the compound to be either a stomach or a contact poison. Sprays made up with various wetting and dispersing agents showed considerable variation in effectiveness. The most satisfactory spray used on cruciferous plants was made by dissolving the phthalonitrile in acetone and adding the solution to water containing saponin. In cage tests with various concns. of spray, phthalonitrile was effective when used at 2 lb./100 gal. At very dilute

concns. it was not so effective as the standard insecticides. Small field plots of collard and pumpkin plants were sprayed with an 8:8:100 concentration of phthalonitrile with bentonite, and leaf samples taken from the plots every 2 days were fed to **insects** in the laboratory The leaves were toxic to larvae for the 1st 96 hrs. after spraying but were almost nontoxic thereafter. An 8:100 concentration of spray applied to several varieties of truckcrop plants caused no injury in 24 days. Phthalonitrile was effective against **termites** when applied as a soil treatment at a concentration of 1:3000.

L9 ANSWER 47 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1934:20157 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 28:20157
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 28:2420i,2421a-c
TITLE: The digestion of wood by insect larvae
AUTHOR(S): Mansour, K.; Mansour, J. J.
SOURCE: Proc. Acad. Sci. Amsterdam (1933), 36, 795-9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The larvae of 2 wood-feeding Coleoptera were free from associated microorganisms, either intracellularly or in the alimentary canal; nevertheless both digest wood rapidly. Larvae of Macrotoma palmata yielded a stomach juice rich in cellulose-splitting enzyme; in 48 hrs., at pH 6.3, 0.5 cc. of juice hydrolyzed 28% of the 6 mg. purified filter paper added. The animal lives on the wood of Morus alba, which contains less than 0.5% of total sugar and starch; it is, therefore, dependent for nutrition on the hydrolysis of cellulose. Larvae of Xystrocera globosa yielded no cellulose-splitting enzyme, but only an active amylase. Correspondingly it is found only in the sapwood (6.2% sugar and 3.9% starch), and not the heartwood, of its host (Albizzia lebbek). The animal, therefore, depends on these constituents of the wood, and correspondingly the amount of its excreta is very large. Wood-feeding **insects** thus belong to 3 types: those like the 1st above, which contain a cellulase; those like the 2nd, which do not, and are therefore restricted to woods with a high content of starch or sugar; and finally those like **termites**, which harbor various microorganisms able to digest cellulose. A number of the **species** recorded in the literature are assigned to these 3 groups.

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L9 ANSWER 30 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:505471 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:105471
TITLE: Some effects of juvenile hormone analogs on laboratory groups of Kalotermes flavicollis and Coptotermes amanii (Isoptera: Kalotermitidae, Rhinotermitidae) at different levels of nutrition
AUTHOR(S): Lenz, Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bundesanst. Materialpruef., Berlin, D-1000.45, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Beihefte zu Material und Organismen (1976), 3(Org. Holz), 377-92
CODEN: MOBHAK; ISSN: 0375-9318
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB After feeding on juvenile hormone analog (JHA) on filter paper, an average of 27% (12-61%) of K. flavicollis pseudergates molted into presoldiers (PS),

even though only a limited number of **insects** are normally competent to do so. In C. amanii, 50% (42-57%) of the workers changed into PS compared with only 4% in the controls. Comparing pine wood with and without decay (brown rot), both termite **species** showed higher mortality on the latter. Despite twice as much consumption (JHA ingestion) of decayed wood by K. flavicollis, formation of PS was similar in both series. When the groups were reexamd. 1 yr later, a difference of survival rates had continued, but all had recommenced egg production These PS and soldiers which formed under the influence of JHA were easily distinguishable even after 1 yr, because PS had not molted further. During the expts., many PS formed in C. amanii groups died during the molt and thus fewer PS were observed on the decayed wood than on the decayed series. However, in these latter groups, the occurrence of soldier/worker intercastes increased with increasing concns. of JHA. When the **termites** were given a choice between decayed wood, with and without the addition of JHA, K. flavicollis formed similar nos. of PS, whereas C. amanii formed only a few more than in untreated controls. This may be due, not only to differences in termite behavior, but primarily to the variations in test conditions which exposed the K. flavicollis to greater amts. of JHA vapor than C. amanii. Apparently, the extent to whish **termites** were affected by JHA was dependent on the quality of the food available.

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:587432 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:187432
TITLE: The effect of dieldrin coverspraying on populations of night-flying **insects**
AUTHOR(S): Van Ark, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Prot. Res. Inst., Pretoria, S. Afr.
SOURCE: Phytophylactica (1976), 8(2), 31-6
CODEN: PPPMA9; ISSN: 0370-1263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
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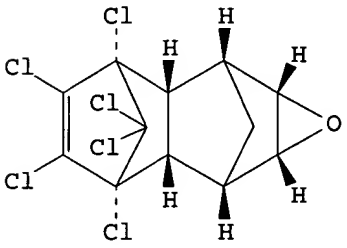

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AB Most of some 70 groups or insect **species** studied were not affected by the application of dieldrin (I) [60-57-1] at 93-161 g/ha to natural vegetation. A few were to some extent reduced in nos., but these effects disappeared within 2 months after treatment. The only **species** that was seriously reduced was Pseudohippopsis filiformis. The I treatment may have been responsible for the fact that population ds. of Grammodes euclidioides and Platymetopus figuratus were larger in the treated than the adjacent control areas. The method of assessment was not particularly sensitive because the effects of the insecticide could not be separated from the effects of other environmental factors. Moreover, immigration of **insects** from outside the exptl. areas was one of

the major unknown factors in the experiment It is concluded that no serious long-term changes in the nos. of nightflying **insects** can be expected after a single application of I at rates used for the control of harvester **termites** (Hodotermes mossambicus). In order to facilitate the repopulation of treated areas by **insects** from neighboring untreated areas, it might be advisable to treat relatively small areas (200 to 300 ha) at a time.

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:480094 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:80094
TITLE: Importance of treatment of seeds with fungicides and insecticides for tropical crops, particularly cotton
AUTHOR(S): Kleiner, E. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Beitraege zur Tropischen und Subtropischen Landwirtschaft und Tropenveterinaermedizin (1968), No. 4, 247-61
CODEN: BTLTAK; ISSN: 0005-8203
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB The usefulness of treating tropical crops, especially cotton seeds, with various insecticides and fungicides to avoid losses due to boll diseases, seedling rot, soil pests, early season cotton pests in various African and other countries is discussed. Seed treatment with Hg or Cu prepns., e.g. agrosan 5 W (PhHgOAc-PhHgCl), granosan (P-MeC6H4-SO2NHHgEt), panogen (Me-mercuridicyandiamide), CuO, or Cu trichlorophenolate (TCFM), is suggested against seedling diseases caused by Xanthomonas malvacearum, Rhizoctonia solani, Glomerella gossypii, Fusarium, Pythium, and Verticillium **species.** PCNB, tetrachlorophenol, and trichlorophenol derivs. proved successful against R. solani, while thiram gave good results against other soil fungi. Soil pests (diplopodes, **termites**, grubs, soil caterpillars) and flea beetles could be controlled by using chlorinated hydrocarbons. Dieldrin was most effective against **termites.** Mites and sucking **insects**, especially thrips, aphids, fleahoppers, and jassids, were substantially reduced during the early vegetative period by employing disulfoton, Thimet, and menazon prepns.

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:35649 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:35649
TITLE: Fungal insecticide
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Pasteur
SOURCE: Neth. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Dutch
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6601614		19660822		
FR 1533177			FR	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 19650219
AB To destroy **insects**, more particularly **termites** or larvae, a culture of living spores of entomophageous fungi was combined with lures, i.e., substances which attract the **insects** to the

source of infection. Useful entomophageous fungi are the **species** Beauveria and Metarrhizium of the group hyphomycetes; cellulose or saw dust was used as a lure. Thus, the selected hyphomycetes fungi is first cultivated on agar slants for 8 days at 28°. To obtain an inoculum, a liquid medium containing corn sugar (20 g.), Bactotrypton (Difco) (10 g.), and water to 1-l. pH 6 was used. This inoculum is agitated at 210 rpm. for 72 hr. at 28° and is used to inoculate a fermentation medium containing corn sugar 20 g., autolyzed yeast 10 g., and water to 1 l. The pH of the medium is adjusted to 4.5. Cultivation is carried out in an industrial fermentor for 86 hrs. at 26° while stirring at 450 rpm., and aerating at a rate of 2 l./min. per l. of medium. To insure attractiveness regarding **termites** a lure consisting of 6 kg. cellulose or 3 kg. saw-dust was added per 300 l. of the medium. The product was centrifuged in vacuo, dried 48 hrs. at 40°, and milled to give a homogeneous powder containing approx. 3 + 107 spores per g. The product is very active against **termites** and other **insects** living in the soil, and devoid of any pathogenic action against men and higher animals.

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:13315 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:13315
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:2471c-e
TITLE: Chemical degradation of hardwood and softwood **species** by various **termites**
AUTHOR(S): Seifert, Karl; Becker, Guenther
SOURCE: Holzforschung (1965), 19(4), 105-11
CODEN: HOLZAZ; ISSN: 0018-3830
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB The sapwood portions of elm (Ulmus campestris), maple (Acer pseudoplatanus), an unidentified poplar **species**, birch (Betula verrucosa) and pine (Pinus silvestris) were fed to **termites** of the **species**: Kalotermes flavicollis, Heterotermes indicola, Reticulitermes lucifugus var santonensis, and Nasutitermes ephratae. No other substances were added to the woods. At intervals, the amts. of cellulose (I) and lignin (II) in the excrement and in the uneaten wood were determined Comparisons were made with the I and II contents of the original wood. Of the woods of all **species** (taken collectively), eaten by the **termites**, K. flavicollis digested an average of 60%, H. indicola digested 65%, R. lucifugus var santonensis digested 89%, and N. ephratae 79%. The losses of I from the original wood were 74-91% (average 85%) for Kalotermes, 78-89% (average 86%) for Heterotermes, 96-99% (average 97%) for Reticulitermes, and 91-97% (average 94%) Nasutitermes. In this same order, the relative losses of II by the action of these **termites** were2-36% (average 19%); 14-40% (average 29%); 70-83% (average 77%) and 42-52% (average 46%). The least amts. of II and the greatest amount of I destroyed were those of pine. With elm, the loss of I and with poplar the loss of II were the highest; with beech, the decomposition of II by Kalotermes was very low. Apparently, the food value of wood for **termites** is much higher than for other wood-destroying **insects.**

L9 ANSWER 35 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:455486 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:55486
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:9659f-h
TITLE: Changes in natural resistance of six exotic woods
AUTHOR(S): Bavendamm, W.; Arndt, U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bundesforschungsanstalt ForstHolzwirtschaft, Reinbek,

Germany
SOURCE: Holzforschung (1964), 18(1-2), 38-47
CODEN: HOLZAZ; ISSN: 0018-3830
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The woods examined were: Staudtia stipitata; Ocotea rodiaei; Afzelia; Mansonia altissima; Chlorophora excelsa; and Sequoia sempervirens. The origin, com. uses, ds., and important extractives of the above woods are given. For the 1st time, the problem of possible changes in the natural durability of these **species** was studied systematically. To determine the reasons for their durability and its extent, the respective sawdusts and their extractives were exposed to the action of **termites** (Reticulitermes lucifugus). Small wood samples were also subjected to artificial weathering in a "Garner-rad" apparatus, which is illustrated and the operation of which is explained. The weathering periods were increased gradually, following a geometric progression. It had been shown initially that all of the 6 **species** were more or less toxic to **insects** and that this was responsible for their durability. Very similar results had been obtained previously. The present work indicated that this native durability did not have a constant value, that it decreased with the duration of the weathering period, and that it also depended on the **species** studied. B. and A prefer the term "resistance behavior." Thus, the decrease in resistance behavior was far greater in the case of Redwood and Iroko wood than for Afzelia, S. stipitata, O. rodioli, and M. altissima. 29 references.

L9 ANSWER 36 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:55816 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:55816
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:9840h,9841a-b
TITLE: Toxicity of dieldrin-concrete mixtures to **termites**
AUTHOR(S): Allen, T. C.; Esenther, G. R.; Lichtenstein, E. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1964), 57(1), 26-9
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Exposure of Reticulitermes flavipes on the surface of 0.1% and 1.6% dieldrin-concrete mixture resulted in knockdown and death. Laboratory aging of mixts. caused an initial reduction in surface toxicity leaving a stable residual toxicity. After 16 months the residual toxicity caused knockdown. Newly cracked surfaces of laboratory-aged mixture were equivalent in toxicity to the original surface of new mixture After 22 months dieldrin-concrete posts set in clay loam soil at Madison, Wisconsin, have shown no reduction in surface toxicity to R. flavipes. Dieldrin concentration in the soil, 11/2 years after a 1.6% dieldrin-concrete post had been put in the ground, was 2.49 p.p.m. at 2 in. and 0.49 p.p.m. at 6 in. from the post. Ten **species** of **termites** exposed to 0.1% and 1.6% dieldrin-concrete blocks were affected. The dieldrin concentration in the 0.1% blocks was 542 ± 7 p.p.m. The results of exposure indicated that 4 subterranean **species** were more sensitive to dieldrin-concrete poisoning than were 5 nonsubterranean **species** (not including 1 **species** in which only debilitated **insects** were available).

L9 ANSWER 37 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:114019 CAPLUS

09886197

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:114019
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:21452c-f
TITLE: Relation of lipide adsorptivity of powders to their suitability as insecticide diluents
AUTHOR(S): Ebeling, Walter; Wagner, Robert E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of California, Los Angeles
SOURCE: Hilgardia (1961), 30(No. 18), 565-86
CODEN: HILGA4; ISSN: 0073-2230
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Pretreatment of Drosophila pseudoobscura with sorptive powders (Olancha clay, Pikes Peak clay, and Santocel C) before treatment with toxicants resulted in a period 3.3 times longer to bring about knockdown than when pretreated with nonsorptive powders (walnut shell flour, Mississippi Diluent, and blue talc). In the pretreatment of 2 **species** of **termites** and 2 **species** of cockroaches, the effect was just the opposite. When used as diluents for the toxicants, the sorptive powders were less effective than the nonsorptive powders. Pretreatment of D. pseudoobscura with sorptive powders decreased the toxic action of organic P compds., but increased that of lindane and Sevin; with the German cockroach the toxic action of all toxicants was increased. When used as diluents, the sorptive powders decreased the toxic action of all organic P compds. against both **insects.** With lindane, there was no difference between the 2 powders. With Sevin, the sorptive diluents increased the toxic action against the cockroaches but not against D. pseudoobscura. Chlordan and dieldrin resulted in a more rapid knockdown when diluted with nonsorptive powders. Sorptive diluents had the most deleterious effect when used with toxicants in a liquid state. Dibrom, DDVP, and Dylox were more adversely affected than parathion and malathion. Pyrophyllite mixture was superior as an insecticide when organic P toxicants were used. Residues of DDVP in pyrophyllite and Pikes Peak clay, allowed to age indoors for 3 months, resulted in an increased knockdown period.

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:5042 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:5042
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:940e-h
TITLE: Attempts to control subterranean pests
AUTHOR(S): Bertels, Andre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Agron. Sul, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil, Arg.
SOURCE: Agros (1951), 4, 140-9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Three types of insecticides, dusts, solns., and gases, were used. Toxicants in the dusts were either DDT or benzene hexachloride, the DDT being used at 3%, 5%, and 10%, resp., and the benzene hexachloride at 15% and 25%, resp. Solns. were either DDT or thiophosphate formulations. Gases included vaporized DDT, CH_3Br, CS_2, and CCl_4. Depth of 10 cm. was the optimum placement for dusts. Formulations with each of the toxicants in dust were effective but benzene hexachloride could not be used on edible root crops. In all types of treatment use of toxicant before seeding was preferable to after seeding. The period after treatment when seeding was safe differed with the host plant. Thus for benzene hexachloride used at a level of 30 g. per planting hole (Gammexane 15 and Gammexane 25), 94% of potato plants were killed when planted 14 days after treatment, 53.5% of cucumber seedlings were killed, and only 6.3% of transplanted cabbage. In the CH_3Br treatment, lettuce, carrots, red beets, peas, potatoes, and sugar cane suffered great damage. Turnips were killed. Some of the Compositae and Graminaceae were resistant to CH_3Br.

Neither CS2 nor CCl4 killed plants. Types of **insects** found included **termites**, beetles (larvae and adults), caterpillars, and ants. Dosages for individual **species** are not indicated.

L9 ANSWER 39 OF 47 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:63648 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:63648
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:10797h-i
TITLE: The control of powder-post beetles in buildings
AUTHOR(S): Tooke, F. G. C.
SOURCE: Farming in S. Africa (1953), 28, 79-83
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The wood-destroying **species** found in the coastal belt are: West Indian drywood termite (Cryptotermes brevis), European house borer (Hylotrupes bajulus), furniture beetles (Anobium punctatum and Nicobium castaneum) and powder-post beetle (Lyctus brunneus). Control of these **insects** is obtained by treatment with pentachlorophenol (5%) and DDT (5%) in white spirits.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:06:53 ON 21 JUL 2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:07:06 ON 21 JUL 2004

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:08:17 ON 21 JUL 2004
L1 0 S IMIDALCLOPRID

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:11 ON 21 JUL 2004
L2 1376 S IMIDACLOPRID
L3 22 S L2 AND TERMITES
L4 25 S L2 AND WOOD
L5 6 S L3 AND L4
L6 2129 S TERMITES
L7 29825 S INSECTS
L8 274 S L6 AND L7
L9 47 S L8 AND SPECIES

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L10 4 L2 AND L8

=> d l10 ibib hitstr abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:799698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:9953
TITLE: Termite control
INVENTOR(S): De Villiers, Vivian; Van der Westhuizen, M. C.; Robbertse, Ernest
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: S. African, 16 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

ZA 9711701	A	19980706	ZA 1997-11701	19971230
AP 1174	A	20030630	AP 1998-1424	19981228
W: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZM, ZW				
BR 9805735	A	20010424	BR 1998-5735	19981229

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: ZA 1997-11701 A 19971230

AB Agonists or antagonists of nicotinergic acetylcholine receptors of **insects** are used for the control of harvester **termites**, i.e. Hodotermidae. **Imidacloprid** is the prefered active ingredient. The bait formulations comprise lucerne or grass particles.

=> d l10 2-4 ibib hitstr abs

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:125767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:178773
TITLE: Composition for the control of wood-destroying **insects**, especially **termites**
INVENTOR(S): Anderson, John-phillip-evans; Keuken, Oliver
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 896791	A2	19990217	EP 1998-114187	19980729
EP 896791	A3	20000112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19734665	A1	19990218	DE 1997-19734665	19970811
TW 505500	B	20021011	TW 1998-87112592	19980731
US 6264968	B1	20010724	US 1998-128818	19980804
ZA 9807118	A	19990209	ZA 1998-7118	19980807
JP 11124302	A2	19990511	JP 1998-234861	19980807
AU 9879895	A1	19990218	AU 1998-79895	19980811
AU 768390	B2	20031211		
BR 9803138	A	19991221	BR 1998-3138	19980811

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19734665 A 19970811

AB The title compns. (no examples) comprise an insecticide, preferably **imidacloprid**, incorporated into an organic natural and/or synthetic carrier. Optional ingredients are insect attractants and microbicides.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:411657 CAPLUS
TITLE: **Imidacloprid** - chemical synergist for microbial control agents of **termites.**
AUTHOR(S): Boucias, D. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Entomology & Nematology, University Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611-0620, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 212th ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, August 25-29 (1996), AGRO-019. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 63BFAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

AB Our research has determined that the neurotoxin, **imidacloprid**, at sublethal concns., can significantly alter the behavioral patterns of **insects.** For example, the subterranean termite, Reticulotermis flavipes possesses social behaviors (grooming, tunnel construction) which serve as the primary line of defense against pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms. These behaviors, in combination with the resident microflora, confer a high degree of disease resistance upon these social **insects.** Exposure to low dosages of **imidacloprid** produces a long term disruption of these social behaviors resulting in the onset of epizootics initiated by either resident or introduced microbes. Related studies on other nonsocial **insects** (cockroaches, weevils) have supported the results found with **termites.** At sublethal concns., **imidacloprid** acted as a behavioral modifying agent significantly increasing the host **insects** susceptibility to microbial control agents.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:187187 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:25815
TITLE: **Imidacloprid** - a new systemic insecticide.
AUTHOR(S): Elbert, A.; Becker, B.; Hartwig, J.; Erdelen, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Geschaftsbereich Pflanzenschutz Entwicklung/Insektizide, Bayer AG, Leverkusen, 5090, Germany
SOURCE: Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer (German Edition) (1991), 44(2), 113-36
CODEN: PNBYAT; ISSN: 0340-1723
PUBLISHER: Bayer AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB The biol. profile of **Imidacloprid** (I) was defined on the basis of the results of exhaustive laboratory expts. and greenhouse trials. I is extremely effective against sucking **insects**, such as rice leafhoppers, aphids, thrips and mealybugs, and very effective against whitefly. It is also effective against some species of biting **insects**, such as paddy stem borers and Colorado beetle, but it has no effect on nematodes or spider mites. At comparatively high doses it kills adult **insects** and has ovicidal effects. I is a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor stimulator. Its mechanism of action differs from that of conventional insecticides. It therefore gives excellent control of all resistant populations investigated hitherto. I has a pos. temperature coefficient After foliar application, it has a good residual action, it is highly photostable and it shows satisfactory resistance to rain. I is active after oral ingestion and by direct contact, but it is not active in the vapor phase. The LD95 after oral ingestion by Myzus persicae is .apprx.2 pg/aphid. After topical application it is .apprx.160 pg/aphid. It has not been possible to demonstrate recovery of injured aphids, or antifeeding effects. I has a faster action against aphids than oxydemeton-Me. After foliar application, I shows good translaminar and acropetal translocation, so it is also likely to provide effective control of pests with a furtive lifestyle, and protect the parts of the plant which regenerate after treatment. By virtue of its good contact action and powerful systemic action after uptake through the root system, I can be applied to soil and used as a seed dressing. It gives excellent control of pests such as onion maggots, Diabrotica, wire worms, **termites** and fire ants which live in the soil, and of **insects** such as aphids which live above ground level. It has a good residual action after application to the soil and when it is used as a seed dressing. The compatibility of I with plants is good after use as a seed dressing, as a soil treatment and after foliar application. By

salts [wherein: Y, V = N or CR4a; W = N, CH, or CR6; R1 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or cycloalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, (di)alkylaminocarbonyl; R2 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, (di)alkylamino, cycloalkylamino, alkoxycarbonyl, or alkylcarbonyl; R3 = H, G, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or cycloalkyl; or NR2R3 = (un)substituted heterocyclic (N/O/S) ring; G = (un)substituted 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic carbo- or heterocyclic ring; R4a, R4b = H, various carbon and heteroat. substituents; R5 = alk(en/yn)yl, various derivs. of OH, SH, and NH2; R6 = (halo)alk(en/yn)yl, OH and derivs. or thio analogs, halo, cyano, CO2H, (di)alkylamino, (un)substituted Ph, PhCH2, PhCO, PhO, etc.; n = 0-4]. The invention also pertains to compns. for controlling invertebrate pests, comprising a biol. effective amount of I, their N-oxides, or their agronomically or nonagronomically suitable salts, and at least one addnl. component selected from surfactants, solid diluents, and liquid diluents, and optionally further comprising an effective amount of at least one addnl. biol. active compound or agent. Also disclosed are methods for controlling invertebrate pests by contact of the pests or their environment with said compds. Eighteen compds. I were prepared and tested. For instance, 3-chloro-2-hydrazinopyridine was cyclocondensed with di-Et maleate to give 55% Et 1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-3-pyrazolidinone-5-carboxylate, which was oxidized to a dihydropyrazolone, saponified to an acid, cyclized with dichloroanthranilic acid to give a benzoxazinone, O-mesylated at the pyrazolone, and ring-opened with MeNH2, to give invention compound II. In a test of larval Plutella xylostella on radish plants, II at 50 ppm (spray) reduced feeding damage by 80% or more. Compds. I were also effective against Spodoptera frugiperda, Myzus persicae, and Empoasca fabae.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:336622 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:48626
TITLE: Effects of exposure duration on transfer of nonrepellent termiticides among workers of Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Shelton, Thomas G.; Grace, J. Kenneth
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant & Environmental Protection Sciences, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 96822-2271, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2003), 96(2), 456-460
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The potential for transfer of nonrepellent termiticide toxicants between workers of the Formosan subterranean termite, Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki, was examined using two com. available pesticide formulations and a simple donor-recipient model modified from current methods in the literature. Pesticides used were **imidacloprid**, formulated as Premise 75 WP, and fipronil, formulated as Termidor SC, in concns. of 1, 10, and 100 ppm (weight of active ingredient/weight of sand) in sand. A significant increase was shown in recipient mortality over control mortality when donor workers were treated with 100 ppm **imidacloprid** or 100 ppm fipronil. Although all three colonies studied were affected, one colony (colony 3) was affected to a significantly greater extent than the other colonies. This effect was not correlated with termite body size (dry mass). In a second study, recipient mortality was evaluated after exposure of donors to 1 ppm insecticide for 3, 6, 12, or 24 h. Recipient mortality indicated that these exposures did not consistently lead to lethal transfer of the

insecticides.
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:177184 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:333176
TITLE: Effect of **imidacloprid** tree treatments on the occurrence of formosan subterranean termites, Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae), in independent monitors
AUTHOR(S): Osbrink, Weste L. A.; Lax, Alan R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Southern Regional Research Center, USDA-ARS, New Orleans, LA, 70124, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2003), 96(1), 117-125
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Periodic sampling of 87 independent monitors, initially active with the Formosan subterranean termite, Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki, was conducted. Monitors, located in eight sectors adjacent to seven buildings, were various distances (1-46 m) from 57 trees treated with 0.1% **imidacloprid** foam. Termites collected from six of the eight sectors showed latent mortality attributed to **imidacloprid** intoxication at all monitor-tree distances. Approx. 6 mo after treatment, termite populations had recovered in these sectors. Another sector showed termite population suppression for ≈15 mo, followed by recovery. **Imidacloprid** tree treatments did not control C. formosanus populations in independent monitors adjacent to the treatments.
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:777603 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:274431
TITLE: Insecticide compositions containing amino acids
INVENTOR(S): Sandeman, Richard Mark; Chandler, David Spencer; Duncan, Ann Maree; Hay, Phillip Maxwell
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nufarm Limited, Australia; La Trobe University
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002078448	A1	20021010	WO 2002-AU389	20020328

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1385379 A1 20040204 EP 2002-712624 20020328
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 2001-4069 A 20010329
WO 2002-AU389 W 20020328
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:274431
AB Insecticides of formula R3N(R2)AC(R1)(:O) and the agriculturally acceptable salts thereof (R1 = OR5 wherein R5 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted cycloalkyl, (un)substituted heterocyclic; NR6OH wherein R6 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted carbocyclic; NR7R8 wherein R7 and R8 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted aryl and carbocyclic; and wherein R1 is linked to R2 to form a diradical bridging group; R2 and R3 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted carbocyclic, (un)substituted aryl, and (un)substituted acyl; and A = diradical linking group, which has a mol. weight of preferably less than 200 and more preferably less than 100) are used to control insect species selected from the orders Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Psocoptera, **Isoptera**, Thysanoptera and Homoptera on cotton.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:720924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:340463
TITLE: Chemical prevention of colony foundation by Cryptotermes brevis (**Isoptera**: Kalotermitidae) in attic modules
AUTHOR(S): Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.; Busey, Philip; Edwards, Jeffrey K.; Krecek, Jan; Maharajh, Boudanath; Su, Nan-Yao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(4), 915-919
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT) dust, DOT aqueous solution, **imidacloprid** dust, and amorphous silica gel dust with synergized 1% pyrethrins were applied on wood surfaces to simulated attic modules. Modules (30 by 30 cm) with and without fiberglass insulation were exposed to dispersal flights of Cryptotermes brevis (Walker) in May and June of 1998 and 1999. Six months after flights, modules were disassembled and inspected for nuptial chamber location and contents. During both years, air and water control treatments contained 22.2 ± 9.94 (mean ± SD) nuptial chambers, 7.5 ± 5.7 live imagos, and 2.0 ± 1.4 chambers with brood. This survivorship indicated that the attic modules performed well as a colonizing platform for C. brevis. C. brevis dealates preferred constructing nuptial chambers in the crevices at the bases or tops of the modules instead of internal crevices. Modules treated in 1998 and 1999 with DOT or silica dusts contained no live termites, whereas zero of five modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1998 and two of 20 modules treated with **imidacloprid** dust in 1999 contained single live incipient colonies. In 1998, 15% DOT solution, applied as a postconstruction treatment, yielded significantly fewer chambers and live termites than controls, but was not as effective as dusts in preventing successful colonization. In 1999, the DOT solution, applied as a construction-phase treatment, was equally as effective in preventing colonization as the dust treatments during that year. Results indicate that dust formulations of DOT, silica gel, and **imidacloprid** can

be used to prevent drywood termite colonization in existing building voids and attics. Where the entire wood framing is exposed to treatment, such as during building construction, aqueous DOT solution can be equally effective as dusts in preventing colonization by C. brevis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:336305 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:1645
TITLE: Effects of sublethal exposure to **imidacloprid** on subsequent behavior of subterranean termite Reticulitermes virginicus (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Thorne, Barbara L.; Breisch, Nancy L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2001), 94(2), 492-498
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Expts. were conducted to determine whether subterranean termites, Reticulitermes virginicus (Banks), previously exposed to sublethal doses of **imidacloprid** (Premise), and allowed to recover for 1 wk, demonstrated behavioral aversion to a subsequent exposure. Worker termites experiencing a previous sublethal but debilitating exposure to **imidacloprid**-treated sand (either 10 or 100 ppm for 4 h) showed no apparent aversion to a second encounter with **imidacloprid** -treated sand under conditions of this experiment If these laboratory results hold in the field and termites traveling through a zone of soil treated with **imidacloprid** are impaired but subsequently recover, they will be just as likely as their naive nestmates to reenter the treated area if their travels take them through the nonrepellent application a second time. Thus, a sublethal exposure to **imidacloprid** can affect termite tunneling behavior. Many worker termites that received an initial 4-h exposure to 100 ppm **imidacloprid**-treated sand died, but those that survived tunneled significantly less than did their naive nestmates, as did some termites exposed to 10 ppm **imidacloprid.**
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:666543 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:248390
TITLE: Synergistic insecticidal compositions containing a neuronal sodium channel antagonist and another insecticide
INVENTOR(S): Treacy, Michael Frank; Borysewicz, Raymond Frank; Schwinghammer, Kurt Allen; Rensner, Paul Erich; Oloumi-Sadeghi, Hassan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000054591	A2	20000921	WO 2000-US5879	20000307
WO 2000054591	A3	20010118		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000036175	A5	20001004	AU 2000-36175	20000307
AU 765767	B2	20030925		
BR 2000008930	A	20011218	BR 2000-8930	20000307
EP 1198170	A2	20020424	EP 2000-914839	20000307
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
NZ 514000	A	20030429	NZ 2000-514000	20000307
JP 2003517455	T2	20030527	JP 2000-604685	20000307
US 6479543	B1	20021112	US 2000-521987	20000309
ZA 2001007484	A	20021201	ZA 2001-7484	20010911
US 2002177597	A1	20021128	US 2002-145784	20020516

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-124306P P 19990312
US 1999-158201P P 19991007
WO 2000-US5879 W 20000307
US 2000-521987 A3 20000309

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:248390

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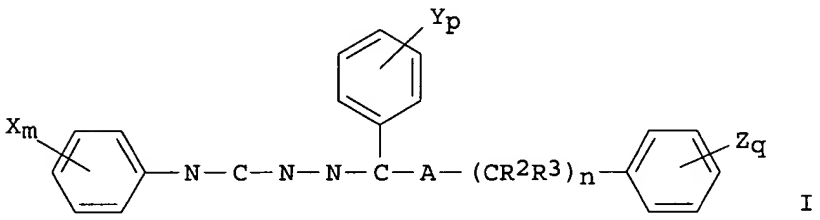

I

AB A synergistic insecticidal composition comprises a neuronal sodium channel antagonist such as I (X, Y, Z = H, halo, OH, CN, NO2, alkyl, etc.; W = O or S; m, p, q = 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5; n = 0, 1, or 2; R, R1, R2, R3 = alkyl) in combination with one or more pyrethroids, pyrethroid-type compds., recombinant nucleopolyhedroviruses expressing an insect toxin, organophosphates, carbamates, formamidines, macrocyclic lactones, amidinohydrazones, GABA antagonists and acetylcholine receptor ligands.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:573349 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:248356
TITLE: Feeding inhibition and mortality in Reticulitermes flavipes (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) after exposure to **imidacloprid**-treated soils
AUTHOR(S): Ramakrishnan, Rathna; Suiter, Daniel R.; Nakatsu, Cindy H.; Bennett, Gary W.

09886197

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Urban & Industrial Pest Management, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (2000), 93(2), 422-428
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Feeding inhibition and mortality of Reticulitermes flavipes (Kollar) exposed to sand, sandy loam, loam, and silty clay loam soils treated with several concns. of **imidacloprid** were studied using bioassay techniques under laboratory conditions. Termite workers stopped feeding after exposure to treated soils. Differences in feeding reduction varied among the soil types. Based on the magnitude of the F-statistics, the effect of **imidacloprid** on the reduction of termite feeding was greatest in sand followed by sandy loam, loam, and silty clay loam soils. Soil properties such as organic matter content, silt and clay proportions, pH, and cation exchange capacity were suggested to affect the bioavailability of **imidacloprid.** Similar soil effects on mortality were observed in termites continuously exposed to treated soil for 21 days. In 3 of 4 soils tested, susceptibility to **imidacloprid** was not affected by the source of the termites tested.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:470450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:90469
TITLE: Adhesive composition containing insecticides, preservatives, termite repellents and bactericides for lignocellulosic material and it complex
INVENTOR(S): Jaesch, Tohmas; Fushiki, Kiyoyuki; Saito, Takanobu; Katsusawa, Yoshinaga
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany; Ohshika Shinko K. K.; Chemiholz K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000192001	A2	20000711	JP 1998-376942	19981228
KR 2000048138	A	20000725	KR 1999-57526	19991214
EP 1018413	A1	20000712	EP 1999-124843	19991215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AU 9965409	A1	20010628	AU 1999-65409	19991222
NZ 502074	A	20020301	NZ 1999-502074	19991223
NO 9906479	A	20000629	NO 1999-6479	19991227
US 2001027217	A1	20011004	US 1999-472589	19991227
BR 9907435	A	20010320	BR 1999-7435	19991228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-376942 A 19981228

AB The composition, for preparation of wood products (e.g., plywood), comprises an adhesive, an organic phenolic composition, an insecticide, a preservative, a termite repellent and a bactericide. Thus, a composition was made from Oshika Resin PWP 60 containing a solution of **imidacloprid** 3, IPBC 20 and 2-phenylphenol 15, and a solvent 62%.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:797191 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:60446
TITLE: **Imidacloprid**-enhanced Reticulitermes flavipes (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) susceptibility to the entomopathogen Metarhizium anisopliae
AUTHOR(S): Ramakrishnan, Rathna; Suiter, Daniel R.; Nakatsu, Cindy H.; Humber, Richard A.; Bennett, Gary W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Urban & Industrial Pest Management, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1999), 92(5), 1125-1132
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
PUBLISHER: Entomological Society of America
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of **imidacloprid** and the entomopathogen Metarhizium anisopliae (Metsch.) Sorokin on the eastern subterranean termite, Reticulitermes flavipes (Kollar), were evaluated in a 4 + 3 factorial experiment in both sterile and nonsterile loam soil. Termites were not susceptible to M. anisopliae when assays were conducted in nonsterile soil, but were highly susceptible in sterile soil. Termite mortality after 21 days of continuous exposure to 104 conidia per g soil was 0 and 41.6% in nonsterile and sterile soil, resp. Termites were significantly more susceptible to sterile soil containing 107 conidia per g than to the same soil containing 104 conidia per g. In continuous exposure assays, termites were highly susceptible to **imidacloprid**-treated (5,10, and 20 ppm) nonsterile and sterile soil containing no exptl. introduced M. anisopliae. Exposure of termites to **imidacloprid** enhanced their susceptibility to introduced M. anisopliae in nonsterile and sterile soil. Native entomopathogens recovered from termites exposed to **imidacloprid**-treated, nonsterile soil (i.e., no introduced M. anisopliae) included Conidiobolus coronatus (Constantin) Batko, Cunninghamella echinulata Thaxter, Fusarium spp., Aspergillus spp., and a naturally occurring strain of M. anisopliae variety majus.
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:631799 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:246360
TITLE: Ant-repellent thermoplastic foam molding compositions containing chloropyridines for thermal insulators
INVENTOR(S): Toyonaga, Yoshihiro; kanzaki, Masahiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinto Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10259270	A2	19980929	JP 1997-86053	19970319

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-86053 19970319
AB Title compns. contain acetamiprid (I) or **imidacloprid** as an ant

repellent. Thus, prefoamed polystyrene was coated with a solution containing I and adhesive, mixed with uncoated polystyrene, and heated to give a molding containing 0.2% I. The molding showed bending strength 3.8 kg/cm2 and no damage by termite for ≥21 days.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:631792 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:317341
TITLE: Termite-repellent polyurethane foam molding compositions containing chloropyridines for thermal insulators
INVENTOR(S): Toyonaga, Yoshihiro; Okuta, Kazuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinto Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10259263	A2	19980929	JP 1997-86055	19970319

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-86055 19970319
AB Title compns. contain acetamiprid (I) or **imidacloprid** as termite repellents. Thus, HCFC-containing Polyol GB, I, and polyphenyl-type polyisocyanates were molded to give 0.1% I-containing polyurethane foams showing bending strength 4.5 kg/cm2 and no damage by termite for ≥21 days.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:881641 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:278677
TITLE: Field tests for control of the mound-building termite Cornitermes cumulans (Kollar, 1832) (**Isoptera**, Termitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Mariconi, F.A.M.; Galan, V.B.; Rocha, M.T.; Maule, R.F.; Passos, H.R.; Silva, R.A.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ESALQ, USP, Piracicaba, 13418-900, Brazil
SOURCE: Scientia Agricola (Piracicaba, Brazil) (1994), 51(3), 505-8
CODEN: SGRIEF; ISSN: 0103-9016
PUBLISHER: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Campus de Piracicaba
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
AB Two field tests were carried out to evaluate the performance of several pesticides for the control of the mound termite pest in pastures. Experiment I: 60 mounds were selected and measured outside. There were 6 treatments with 10 replications: A) abamectin (50 cm3 1.8% EC); B) silafluofen (200 cm3 80% EC); C) silafluofen (400 cm3 80% EC); D) fipronil (15g 2% G); E) fipronil (20g 2% G); F) chlorpyrifos (30g 0.125% G). In A,B,C, the quantities between parenthesis are of the com. formulation in 100 L of water. In D,E,F, are of granular insecticides per mound. One liter of the liqs. was used per nest. Demolition of the mounds were made 103 days after the application. The most efficient were abamectin and fipronil. Experiment II: Also 60 nests, with 6 treatments and 10 replications: A) fipronil (10g 2% G); B) fipronil (15g 2% G); C) bendiocarb (20g 0.1% G); D) bendiocarb (20g 0.5% G); E) **imidacloprid** (0.15g 70% G); F) **imidacloprid** (0.30g 70% G). In A,B,C,D, the quantities of granular insecticides are by nest. In E,F, of dispersible granule in 1 L

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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Aug 2004  (20040801/ED)

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=> s termites
L1        2131 TERMITES

=> s l1 and insects
         29899 INSECTS
L2         275 L1 AND INSECTS

=> s l2 and wood
        145706 WOOD
L3          97 L2 AND WOOD

=> s l3 and composition
        618315 COMPOSITION
L4           5 L3 AND COMPOSITION

=> d l4 1-4 ibib hitstr abs

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:569478  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    Protective barrier coating composition for
                          construction materials
INVENTOR(S):              Batdorf, Vernon Harland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 2004134378         A1    20040715    US 2003-339426          20030109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2003-339426          20030109
AB   The protective barrier coating composition includes a metal borate compound, a
Zn
     compound, Mg hydroxide, and a water-based binder.  Building construction
     materials are protected from termites and other insects
     , mold or mildew, and fire or H2O damage.  The composition can be applied onto
     construction materials by a paint roller, spraying, or brushing, before,
     during, or after construction.  An example coating contained water 29.2,
     cellulosic thickener 0.3, nonionic surfactant 0.5, anionic dispersant 0.8,
     ZnO 4.0, titania 2.0, Mg(OH)2 23.0, Zn borate 18.0, defoamer 0.2, vinyl
     acetate ethylene copolymer emulsion 21.0, silane adhesion promoter 0.2,
     and urethane thickener 0.8 parts.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:125767  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          130:178773
TITLE:                    Composition for the control of wood
                          -destroying insects, especially termites
INVENTOR(S):              Anderson, John-phillip-evans; Keuken, Oliver
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE:                   Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
                          CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:
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PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 896791	A2	19990217	EP 1998-114187	19980729
EP 896791	A3	20000112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19734665	A1	19990218	DE 1997-19734665	19970811
TW 505500	B	20021011	TW 1998-87112592	19980731
US 6264968	B1	20010724	US 1998-128818	19980804
ZA 9807118	A	19990209	ZA 1998-7118	19980807
JP 11124302	A2	19990511	JP 1998-234861	19980807
AU 9879895	A1	19990218	AU 1998-79895	19980811
AU 768390	B2	20031211		
BR 9803138	A	19991221	BR 1998-3138	19980811
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1997-19734665 A	19970811

AB The title compns. (no examples) comprise an insecticide, preferably imidacloprid, incorporated into an organic natural and/or synthetic carrier. Optional ingredients are insect attractants and microbicides.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:27685 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:27685
TITLE: Studies on deterioration of **wood** by **insects.** III. Chemical **composition** of fecal matter, nest material and fungus comb of some Indian **termites**
AUTHOR(S): Mishra, Suresh Chandra; Sen-Sarma, Parimal Kumar
CORPORATE SOURCE: For. Entomol. Branch, Forest Res. Inst. Coll., Dehra Dun, India
SOURCE: Material und Organismen (1979), 14(1), 1-14
CODEN: MTOGAF; ISSN: 0025-5270
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Moisture content, ash, carbohydrate, sugar, N, lignin, and pH of fecal matter, nest material, and fungus comb of 13 species of **termites** belonging to the genera Neotermes, Cryptotermes, Stylotermes, Coptotermes, Heterotermes, Microcerotermes, Nasutitermes, Odontotermes, and Microtermes were studied. The moisture content of dry fecal pellets ranged from 13.3% to 23.0% and of formless excreta ranged from 37.8% to 64.4%. The moisture content of **wood** carton nests varied from 19.6% to 29.8%. Fungus combs contained a high (45.4-56.6%) moisture content. The ash content in formless excreta was higher (10.5-14.4%) than in dry fecal pellets (3.2-5.5%). An accumulation of mineral matter from the flow of sap into the cavities or wounds formed by **termites** in standing trees and proctodeal feeding may account for this. The ash content of carton nests and fungus combs was high (4.2-34.8% and 12.5-25.6%, resp). This indicates that soil is one of the constituents of the nest. The concentration of soluble sugars in fecal pellets (7.2-18.6%), in carton nests (5.4-16.8%), and fungus comb (23.2-31.0%) was higher. The concentration of polysaccharides (cellulose 8.0-20.0% and hemicelluloses 18.8-32.0%) in fecal matter, nest material, and fungus comb indicates a very high but not complete assimilation of cellulose and hemicelluloses by the **termites.** The sugars detected show that **termites** do not utilize all the sugars of the hemicellulose group. The lignin content in fecal matter and nest material was high (35.9-55.6%), suggesting that only a small quantity of lignin in the **wood** could be degraded by **termites.** The lignin content in fungus combs (20.2-29.2%) was low, which may be due to decomposition of fungus combs by the fungi growing on them. The N content

in the fecal matter (0.53-1.06%), nest material (0.76-1.14%), and fungus combs (1.24-2.13%) indicates that **termites** are not able to assimilate all the N present in their food. The pH of the fecal matter, nest material, and fungus comb cannot be correlated with the pH of the hindgut of the **termites.**

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:491328 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:91328
TITLE: **Composition** for preserving **wood** and wooden articles
INVENTOR(S): Metzner, Wolfgang; Koddebusch, Hubert; Cymorek, Siegfried; Hinterberger, Helmut
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Desowag-Bayer Holzschutz G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2644077	B1	19771103	DE 1976-2644077	19760930
DE 2644077	C2	19790628		
NL 7710148	A	19780403	NL 1977-10148	19770915
NO 7703254	A	19780331	NO 1977-3254	19770922
NO 147405	B	19821227		
NO 147405	C	19830413		
BE 859030	A1	19780328	BE 1977-8397	19770926
FR 2366110	A1	19780428	FR 1977-29108	19770926
FR 2366110	B1	19800801		
ES 462725	A1	19780601	ES 1977-462725	19770928
DK 7704311	A	19780331	DK 1977-4311	19770929
DK 147038	B	19840326		
DK 147038	C	19841001		
SE 7710901	A	19780331	SE 1977-10901	19770929
SE 425470	B	19821004		
SE 425470	C	19830113		
BR 7706505	A	19780808	BR 1977-6505	19770929
CA 1078104	A1	19800527	CA 1977-287919	19770929
AT 7706965	A	19850615	AT 1977-6965	19770929
AT 379541	B	19860127		
FI 7702895	A	19780331	FI 1977-2895	19770930
FI 60807	B	19811231		
FI 60807	C	19820413		
JP 53044604	A2	19780421	JP 1977-117793	19770930
JP 62024241	B4	19870527		
GB 1590069	A	19810528	GB 1977-40820	19770930
CH 634343	A	19830131	CH 1977-11989	19770930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1976-2644077	19760930

AB **Wood** preservatives were prepared by compounding carbamate derivs. with a 1-trityl-1,2,4-triazole derivative or chlorinatd PhOH, phosphorothioates, and organic solvents. Thus, a formulation containing pentachlorophenol [87-86-5] 5.0, isopropoxyphenyl methylcarbamate 0.6, O,O-diethyl O-(α-cyanobenzylideneamino) phosphorothioate [14816-18-3] 1.8, alkyd resin 12.0, siccative 0.2, and hydrocarbon solvent 80.4% protected **wood** against fungus, **insects**, and **termites.**

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     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:00:59 ON 02 AUG 2004

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:01:38 ON 02 AUG 2004
L1          2131 S TERMITES
L2           275 S L1 AND INSECTS
L3            97 S L2 AND WOOD
L4             5 S L3 AND COMPOSITION

=> s l1 and imidacloprid
          1380 IMIDACLOPRID
L5          22 L1 AND IMIDACLOPRID

=> d l5 20-25 ibib hitstr abs

L5   ANSWER 20 OF 22  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1995:648220  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          123:27832
TITLE:                    Odorless insect repellents against termites
INVENTOR(S):              Ueda, Masayoshi; Muto, Yutaka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Japan Carlit Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE:                   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
                          CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     JP 07089803           A2    19950404    JP 1993-258961          19930924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       JP 1993-258961          19930924
OTHER SOURCE(S):          MARPAT 123:27832
GI
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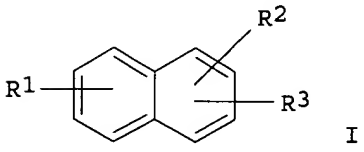

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AB   An odorless insect repellent contains a repellent, a solvent and
     surfactant, or preservative; the solvent being I ( R1, R2 = H, C1-2 alkyl;
     R3 = C1-3 alkyl).  The active repellent may be chlorpyrifos, phoxim,
     pyridaphenthion, allethrin, carbaril, imidacloprid, etc.  For
     example, an odorless emulsion was prepared by combining
     dimethylpropylnaphthalene, chlorpyrifos, Sorpol-3006K and Sorpol-3008K.

L5   ANSWER 21 OF 22  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1995:187187  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          122:25815
TITLE:                    Imidacloprid - a new systemic insecticide.
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